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LOCAL NOTICES.

Barouche, Buggy Harness, Saddles, &c., at Auction.

On Saturday, June 5th, at eleven A. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold, without reserve, one Barouche, one Buggy, one double and one single set of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c. H. B. Smithson & Co., auctioneers.

Hance Brothers & White's
(Successors to Hance, Griffith & Co.)
Standard
Medicinal Fluid Extracts,
Medicinal Granules, and
Sugar Coated Pills.

A full line for sale at the agency, McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. Special discount to the trade. Send for catalogue.

Fine Garden Farm at Auction.

On Monday, June 7th, at 2 P. M., on the premises, and a half a mile from Sharpsburg, on the Kittanning road, will be sold that fine Garden Farm of forty-eight acres, being part of what is known as the Mount Pleasant farm. See advertisement of H. B. Smithson & Co.

Don't Forget

That the place to purchase all genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at the lowest cash prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Pure White Lead and Oils

Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Fine Parlor Furniture, Two Organs, New Carpets, &c., at Auction.

On to-day (Thursday) at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be held one of the largest sales of the season. The assortment of the furniture is unusually fine, embracing in part fine sofas, tete-a-tetes, solid cane seat chairs, fine walnut chamber suites, marble top and plain bureaus, marble top and plain washstands, center stands, extension dining tables, new secretary desks, new hush, cotton and hair mattresses, large lot fine feathers, &c. At 2 P. M., special sale new and second-hand carpets. At 2 P. M., two organs. See advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co., auctioneers.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Trade Mark	for	Trade Mark	for
Sterling.	Silver		Plate.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Jenckes's Civil Service Bill.

Indian Matters in Kansas—Whereabouts of Minister McMahon—The Washington Election—Complimentary Ball—Committee on Retrenchment Examination—Pennsylvania Republican Convention and the Alabama Question—The Virginia Election—Minister Motley's Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1869.

Indian Affairs in Kansas Freely.

Senator Ross has written a letter to the Secretary of War in relation to Indian matters on the frontier of Kansas, and asking that five or six companies of cavalry be stationed somewhere there during the summer. He thinks their presence would prevent any disturbance from Indians, while it certainly would give a feeling of security to the settlers on the line of emigration, particularly of Swedes, who are already coming out in considerable numbers. Secretary Rawlins has given the letter a favorable consideration, and will probably take measures to secure a compliance with the Senator's request for troops.

Jenckes's Civil Service Bill.

Congressman Jenckes has been over here on business connected with his civil service scheme. He thinks all the new Cabinet members and most of the Senators favorable to the leading idea of the project, and is strongly encouraged to believe that the plan of appointment by competition will be formally and forcibly recommended by all the officials in their annual reports next fall. It has been put in operation by the Commissioner of Patents, and to a partial extent by other heads of bureaus, and thus far has been of decided advantage to the service in the different departments.

Whereabouts of Minister M'Mahon.

The recent report that information has been received here as to the whereabouts of Minister McMahon is incorrect. The report was based on dispatches of Consul General Asboth, of Rio Janeiro, but these, as is learned from the State Department, do not warrant the construction which has been given them. Gen. Webb simply gives a rumor current at Rio Janeiro that McMahon was at Asuncion, but he has no positive information.

Municipal Election.

Registration in this city only closed last evening. The list foots up 18,124. The whole number registered last year was 25,280, and the year before 19,061. The whites have a majority this year of 1,502. The Republicans made their ward nominations last night, one-third of those in each ward for Connellmen being colored persons. The Democrats will generally vote for the so-called citizens' ticket. The Republicans are making a mass ratification meeting to-night in front of City Hall.

Compliment to Mrs. Admiral Porter.

The ball at Annapolis Friday evening is complimentary to Mrs. Porter, wife of Vice Admiral Porter, who now retires from the Superintendency of the Naval Academy. The President and members of the Cabinet, with a good many other persons, are going over there to-morrow.

The New York Custom House.

The sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of Senator Patterson and Representative Jenckes, is now in session in New York, engaged in examining the affairs of the Custom House of that city. They begin work to-day.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

The talk in this city among politicians is to the effect that the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, which meets in Philadelphia on the 24th inst., will be asked to declare itself on the settlement of the Alabama claims question. The movement is moving in the matter are said to support the views of Mr. Sumner.

The Virginia Election.

The Richmond papers to-day contain Gen. Canby's order for conduct of the election in Virginia on the 6th of July. It is in thirty-two sections, and fills nearly three and four columns of the papers. The revision of registration begins on the 14th inst., and continues ten days.

Mr. Motley's Speech.

One of the evening papers says the President and Secretary of State to-day expressed themselves as much pleased with the tenor of the speech made by Minister Motley day before yesterday.

Gen. Thomas.

The War Department is advised that Gen. Thomas has reached San Francisco and will at once take command of his new department.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1869.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

In the month of May the Secretary of the Treasury sold $5,000,000 of gold, receiving therefor $7,000,000 in currency. He also bought during that time $3,700,000 worth of bonds at a premium of about $700,000 in currency. The receipts from customs in May were $15,000,000, and from internal revenue $20,000,000.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS BY CONVICT LABOR.

It is claimed that the State of Pennsylvania has the right to authorize the manufacture of cigars by convict laborers, and this subject has been officially presented to the Internal Revenue Bureau. No decision has yet been rendered, but as far as can be ascertained the ruling will be against the claim, for the reason that if cigars could be manufactured without paying tax, the distillation of whisky might be considered on the same plan, and the Government by this means would be deprived of a very large amount of revenue.

WHEREABOUTS OF MINISTER M'MAHON.

A statement has recently appeared that information at the State Department shows almost conclusively that the Minister and Asuncion authorities, who control the La Platta below Asuncion, intercepted Minister McMahon's dispatches; that McMahon was at Asuncion on the 1st of April, and after that he ceaded the river and joined Lopez. There is good authority for saying that only information upon this subject possessed by the Department of State is that intelligence reached Rio Janeiro on the 20th of April of the arrival at Asuncion of the United States Minister resident, and that no official received there has since read as follows: "The American Minister has escaped from Lopez, and is now under protection of the Brazilian authorities in Asuncion."

SHERE ALI.—The governor general of India lately made a great military display in honor of Shere Ali, the African chief, whose friendship is important to Great Britain for the retention of the Indian empire. Ten thousand troops were on parade, and the scene was enlivened by the music of numerous bands and the thunder of artillery. Presents valued at 400,000 were made to the Ameer. The oriental potentate is described as having a Jewish face, the peculiar features of which is the eyes, cold and cruel as poet ever described or painter reproduced. His past life confirms the impression made by them. The Ameer expressed his delight with the "terrific" dress of the Highlanders, but remarked on its indecency. He was charmed, like a true mountaineer, with the bag-pipes of the Scotch, and considers them the finest of soldiers. But the Irish seemed more to his taste, for when told that that people are so fond of fighting that they will fight with each other when they can get no other enemy, he shouted, "That is capital; that is like my people; that is after my own heart."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for May.

Reduction During the Month Over Thirteen Millions.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement as it appeared on the 1st of June, 1869:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Bonds at 5 per cent. issued before March 3, 1861.....	$ 27,022,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent., 10-40s, issued under act of March 3, 1864.....	194,567,200 00
Bonds of 1881 at 6 per cent.....	283,677,400 00
5-20 bonds at 6 per cent.....	1,992,417,900 00
Amount outstanding.....	2,107,882,100 00
Interest.....	28,456,262 11
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IS LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates 3 per cent. interest	$ 53,975,000 00
Navy pension fund 6 per cent. interest.....	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding.....	67,975,000 00
Interest.....	1,286,500 00
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal tender notes...	$ 356,009,221 00
Postal and fractional currency...	31,142,225 49
Certificates of gold deposited...	25,810,720 00
Amount outstanding.....	428,322,879 11
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding.....	$ 54,216,381 00
Interest.....	726,339 95
Total debt principal outstanding.....	$2,500,291,221 04
Interest account.....	402,843 68
Less amount of interest paid in advance.....	585,441 00
Total debt, principal and interest.....	$2,633,670,633 10
Amount in Treasury, coin belonging to Government.....	81,831,944 94
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding.....	233,470 00
Currency.....	19,981,555 07
Sinking Fund in bonds bearing coin interest and accrued interest thereon.....	3,093,295 42
Total.....	$ 128,258,039 98
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in Treasury..	2,505,412,613 12
Amount of public debt less cash and sinking fund in Treasury on 1st.....	2,518,795,931 09
Decrease of the public debt during the past month.....	13,383,777 97
Decrease since March 1st, 1869.....	20,950,646 83

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during May to meet the requirements of the government came to in round numbers the following sums:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign.....	$ 3,731,650
Interest on public debt.....	13,831,000
War Department.....	4,150,000
Navy Department.....	1,163,000
Interior Department, Territory and Indians.....	1,638,000
Total.....	$ 30,366,650

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Commander Jacob P. Foster, United States Navy, died yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. C. Tarkington, in Indianapolis.

Two hundred and twenty-eight tons of strawberries, filling forty-one cars, have been received in Chicago during the past week, ending Tuesday. They all came over the Illinois Central railroad, which is now running an exclusively fruit train, and were mostly from South Pass, Illinois, and vicinity. The fruit is very fine this season.

The State Temperance Convention in session at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday adopted resolutions favoring strict prohibition, and requesting both parties to nominate prohibitionists.

A boat containing nine men was carried over a small waterfall below Trumford Falls, near Lewiston, Me., on Tuesday, and three drowned.

Mrs. M. A. E. Baker, milliner and dress maker, was shot and mortally wounded Tuesday evening at Portland, Me., by the wife of Charles A. Parker. Mrs. Parker gave herself into custody.

Wellenbacher & Retingen's tannery and currier establishment, on Lome street, New York, was burned Tuesday night. Loss $10,000, partially insured.

Two hundred lager beer brewers are present at the Brewers' National Congress at Newark, N. J.

Sheriff Colgrove, of Jones county, N. C., was shot and killed Sunday by a party of whites concealed by the roadside. His servant was mortally wounded, and has since died.

The New Hampshire Legislature organized yesterday, by electing Hon. J. Y. Mugridge, President of the Senate, and S. M. Wheeler Speaker of the House. Gov. Stearns will be inaugurated to-day.

Dennis Reene, on trial at Boston for the murder of his brother-in-law, Dennis Cronan, was yesterday found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

The woman suffrage question was yesterday defeated in the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of nine ayes to twenty-two nays.

Hon. Jonathan E. Arnold, President of the Milwaukee bar, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease, while at his office.

At the Union Course, Long Island, yesterday, the trot for the $2,500 purse was won by American Girl, who beat Lucy and Goldsmith Maid in 2:32½, 2:28 and 2:26. Lady Thorne was lame. It was showery, but there were nearly 5,000 persons present.

Dr. Duvall, arrested some weeks since at Janesville, Wis., on suspicion of having poisoned his wife, was indicted by the Grand Jury on Tuesday. Prof. Phinis, of Chicago, who examined Mrs. Duvall's stomach, found strichnine in such quantities as to be able to exhibit it in substance. The fact that Duvall has had four wives, all of whom died suddenly, created great excitement. Many of those in each ward for Connellmen being colored persons. The Democrats will generally vote for the so-called citizens' ticket. The Republicans are making a mass ratification meeting to-night in front of City Hall.

The Orthodox Friends' yearly meeting has been in session in New York several days, but the proceedings have not been of general interest. A census of 61,501 persons to the list of members during the past year are reported, and membership, including branches in Great Britain and Canada, now numbers 82,000.

The small-pox, which has been raging in New York for three or four weeks, is subsiding.

The strike of the hotel waiters in New York continues, and affairs at some of the leading establishments are said to be in a mixed state.

A call has been issued, by a meeting of Irishmen at Cincinnati, for a national convention, to meet in St. Louis on the 1st of September, to consider the grievances of the Irish and to aid in settling Irish immigrants on western lands.

Mrs. Francis Anne Kemble sailed for Europe yesterday in the Russia.

A man died on the steamer Dumont yesterday morning from injuries received near Sugar creek, Ky. He was brought to the boat by two unknown men in a skiff, and shipped as a sick man for the Louisville hospital.

The *Tribune* claims to have authentic information and gives the details of 21,000 small arms and twenty-two field-pieces which have reached the Cuban insurgents by expeditions which left this country.

The Hon. W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, Tuesday evening read a paper before the New York Historical Society upon the Pacific Railroad.

Committees from the National Woman's Suffrage Association and Working Women's Association appeared before the New York Board of Education yesterday, and urged the propriety of opening the New York City College to girl students as well as young men.

A German named Lenhart, aged about thirty-nine years, committed suicide Tuesday night by hanging himself in the stable of Mrs. Henry Frink, in Louisville.

A large meeting was held in Louisville last evening, to consider the best measures to be adopted to make the Commercial Convention which meets there in October an undoubted success. Speeches were made, and resolutions adopted tendering a cordial welcome to all who may attend the convention.

The annual State Kentucky tobacco fair, which was held in Louisville yesterday, was a marked success. The attendance was immense, nearly every tobacco grower in the State being present. The number of hogsheads entered was 550, which has no parallel in the history of trade. After the formalities had been gone through the company partook of a sumptuous repast, at the close of which the premium tobaccos was sold at prices ranging from fifteen dollars per Barren county, Kentucky, to one hundred and thirty-one dollars for Hart county, bright leaf.

In St. Louis yesterday, Harry Clifford, a desperate burglar, after receiving a sentence of four years in the penitentiary, sprang out of an open window in the Criminal Court building, leaped a high iron fence and escaped.

Joseph Murtaugh was awarded $1,000 yesterday by a jury, for cruel treatment and the amputation of his toes, while a patient in the City Hospital at St. Louis.

The graves of Confederate dead at Richmond were decorated yesterday.

Miles Greenwood's foundry and machine shops at Cincinnati were burned this morning.

The debate on the Government banking scheme took place in the Dominion Parliament Tuesday night, and was very spirited. The opposition party is very strong, a great many supporters of the Government, including Hon. Mr. Galt and Dr. Tupper, are opposed to the measure.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 2—10 P. M.

In the afternoon No 2 spring wheat sold to a fair extent, the market closing firm at $1 04 cash, $1 12½ seller June. No 2 corn sold at 39@39½c seller this month. No 2 oats sold at 30c. Nothing done in the evening, and grain and provisions inactive.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 2.—Flour nominal. Wheat—$1 25½ for Chicago; $1 26½ for Milwaukee, to arrive; little here for sale. Corn—Shipping lots wanted; in very limited supply; sales 20,000 bush new at 86@87c; kiln dried nominal at 75c; demand generally light. Oats—Prices easier; sales of 8,000 bush Chicago at 68@69c, to arrive. Rye held at $1 18@1 20. Barley—Nominal. Provisions—Pork steady at $31 50. Lard steady at 19c. Highwines nominal at 86c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton stiffer; middlings 28½c; sales 850 bales; receipts 282 bales; exports 88 bales; stock 39,379 bales. Sugar unchanged. Molasses fermenting 52½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—Cotton firm; low middling 26c; good ordinary 24@25½c.

REUNION OF SOLDIERS.

Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Oration by Col. R. Biddle Roberts

Enthusiastic Reception of Ex-Governer Curtin--His Speech.

Banquet, Toasts and Speeches.

The anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association was held in West Chester on Tuesday. This was the third anniversary since the organization of the Association, and the ninth of the Corps.

No more beautiful place could have been selected by old comrades in arms to grasp each other by the hand and around the festive board "to fight their battles o'er again."

West Chester is one of the prettiest towns in the State, regularly laid out, beautifully situated, and remarkable for the ornamental shade trees, now appearing in all the beauty of leafy June. It is situated in what might be appropriately termed the garden of Pennsylvania. Most of her citizens are people of wealth, who have retired from active life and selected this beautiful place for their rural homes.

About nine o'clock the delegations from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, about five hundred strong, arrived on a special train, and the turnout from the country was remarkable. Bands played through the streets, and the procession formed in line and marched over the route selected. The town wore a decidedly military aspect.

Two brass twelve-pounder howitzers under the direction of Colonel James Hay, and Captain W. McClelland fired a salute during the forenoon.

At ten o'clock, the procession being over, the old soldiers gathered in groups and strolled through the town, talking over the many privations and hardships that they had endured in the field. Ex-Governor Curtin, president of the Association, stopped at the Mansion House, and was called upon by large numbers of the members of the corps, who, it is needless to say, knew him personally. Col. Roberts, the orator of the day, also stopped at this hotel, and was called upon by large numbers of his old companions in arms.

One incident in the forenoon was especially worthy of mention. A member of the Reserve Corps who was shot in the head at the battle of Gettysburg, and has been totally blind, and been converted into a hospital, and his case there pronounced by the surgeons utterly hopeless, he was present at the anniversary Tuesday. He was brought to the hall on the dying condition, unable to move a limb, and only able to move his eyes slightly, Governor Curtin had personally rendered to him all the assistance in his power. He called upon the Governor at the hotel in the morning, and appeared overjoyed to have an opportunity of meeting and thanking his benefactor, and the "Soldier's Friend" in person. Sadly did it meet the member of the Reserves who has now almost entirely lost his sight the effects of his wound.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

At eleven o'clock the members of the association formed in front of the Mansion Hotel, and marched to the court house, where the business meeting was held.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Governor Curtin, who was greeted with prolonged applause.

An apology from Gen. McCandless, Vice President of the Association, was read, stating that he was prevented in consequence of illness from attending the meeting.

On motion of Dr. Speakman, Mr. Sickles was appointed to act as Vice President of the Association for the present meeting.

On motion of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, the officers of the Association present were invited to take seats within the bar.

Col. Harvey, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

On motion Gen. H. Wyndham, Gen. James Gwin, Col. James M. Given, Commodore Stedman, and Captain Murray, of the Navy, were elected honorary members of the Association.

The following board of directors for the ensuing year were then elected:

First Regiment (Infantry)—John A. Wagner, Jos. R. Dodds, and Wm. Johnston.

Second Regiment—Lieut. Col. McDowell, Capt. Clark, Chas. Haynes.

Third Regiment—Gen. B. F. Fisher, Capt. Washington Richards, Sergeant James Collins.

Fourth Regiment—Col. T. F. Lapper, Capt. H. Hamilton, Jr.

Fifth Regiment—James A. McPherson, Geo. C. Kelley, Capt. Mowry.

Sixth Regiment—Col. W. H. Ent, Capt. H. Hoffman, J. A. Dudderson.

Seventh Regiment—Col. McGaffey, E. M. Hoffman, W. R. Hopkins.

Eighth Regiment—Gen. S. D. Oliphant, Lieut. Hart, Sergt. E. Abel.

Ninth Regiment—Col. Robert Anderson, James E. Shidle, Hartley Howard.

Tenth Regiment—Col. Wm. J. Howe, Col. Jared Sick, F. H. Henderson.

Nevada Regiment—Board not completed.

Twelfth Regiment—Brevet Lieut. Col. Isaac J. Clark, Chaplain O. H. Miller.

Thirteenth Regiment—Wm. Baker, Edwin Baker, J. D. Negley.

First Regiment Artillery—Sergeant Francis M. Bond, Lieut. Col. Owen Jones, Capt. Wm. McClelland.

First Regiment Cavalry—Col. Owen Jones, Surgeon D. E. Atkinson, Chaplain J. Hervey Bean.

A design for a badge for the members of the Corps was presented by the Secretary, and after some discussion, in which it appeared that there was a great difference of opinion as to what kind of a badge to adopt, the one presented by the committee was adopted. It consists of the coat of arms of the State, from which is suspended a maltese cross. In the centre of the cross is a circle, on the outside of which are the words: "Pennsylvania Reserve Corps." In the centre of this are this are the initials "P. R."

A number of names of officers and members of Pennsylvania regiments were added to the list of honorary members, and after the business meeting adjourned to meet at three o'clock.

ORATION OF COL. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

In the afternoon the Association met at the Court House for the purpose of listening to the address of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, who had been selected orator of the occasion.

Col. Roberts was introduced by Gov. Curtin, received with applause, and spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association:

I congratulate you upon the return of this bright and happy season of the year. I congratulate you that we have set apart one day in the year for the perpetuation of the name and fame of the Pennsylvania Reserves. For while so many of you, laying aside the avocations of the hour, have come together from time to time every part of the broad confines of our great State to fight over the battles of the past, and our country, and with proper State pride to perpetuate the friendships, preserve the recollections and reanimate the hopes and aspirations of our country and arm and unite as one brother soldier of our country pure and undefiled. Let him not be pointed at as one whose services in the field have totally disqualified him for the quiet and peace of home and of civil society, but as one who, after having done what was in his power for his country, quietly returned to the walks of civic life, and now discharges its duties with all the courtesy, with all the decorum, with all the serious thoughtful attention to the rights of others as well as himself, that should characterize the true American citizen.

Let him not be known, of all things, as a blackstering politician. Let him of all things, avoid that rock upon which the reputations of so many men have been split, and against which the waves of popular sentiment are so persistently dashing. [Applause.]

Let him not obtrude himself at all, as to elevate his character beyond the reproach of the dastard who remains at home in quiet while the soldier in the front. Let it not be truthfully charged that because he did some duty in the field, he has come home to hang upon the bounty or charity or political machinery of his country for the remainder of his life. Above all things, I pray that he avoid that. Let him stand now in civil life with the same dignity and firmness that he did before the war, and with the same pride and valor that he did during the war. Above all things, I would have him in his home and in society set such an example as would foster and develop a healthy public sentiment, one devoted to the country and the perpetuation of the Union, and let him be the last man to utter unkind words, or cultivate bitter or unfriendly sentiments towards the great majority of those who were lately in arms against the nation, I would also be the last man to take up the bickerings and bitterness of partisanous bann, or countenance them socially or politically. No matter how high his political career may have been in the rebel ranks, or how high his situation in the civic organization of the republican, I would entertain all men, teaching them by years of bitter experience that they had *sacrificed their country.* [Applause.] And I care not how high the example rises, I care not whether it comes from the head of the nation or the humblest individual in it, I deprecate this thing of noticing rebel leaders, and rebel politicians, and rebel statesmen, upon the mistaken theory that the war is over and that they are now to be forgiven. I repeat that while I am the last man that would cherish sentiments of hatred and vindictiveness towards the masses of the South, and while I would be willing to extend to the people of the South as such every forgiveness and courtesy, towards the leaders I would never extend the same forgiveness, and the higher the man's position in the attempted work of ruin and destruction, the less I would feel for him, and the more strongly would I resist every effort to restore him to the inestimable rights which he had so recklessly cast away, and for the perjuries which he had so flagrantly committed against his country.

I observe with pain that some of those who were the most active upon the side of the rebellion, and who took the most distinguished in the field—some in the Cabinet and councils of the country, and some in the ranks of journalism—some indeed who dealt the heaviest blows, and perhaps wielded the fiercest brand for the destruction, or rather of usefulness in this great contest, are among the first now to step forward and claim, and who now, with an audacity that is absolutely wonderful to behold, approach the Government from which they seceded and ask and seek to take part in its management, and even to dictate to it the conditions upon which their advice to the representative heads of the nation upon the questions of the day, fraught as they are with danger to the future of our country, and which would never have arisen but for the rebellion, and the traitors who maintained it, should be adopted. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the Association, I know you feel that you have done your duty to your country. Continue to do it, remembering the noble Inc's, trusting that your country will remember, that

"Not for idle hatred, not
For love of battle shock,
But for the glory of the cause,
You fought 'mid wrath and rock."

[Cheers, long-continued applause and three cheers followed with a will.]

DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR GEARY.

A dispatch was here read from Gov. Geary, stating that severe illness prevented him from attending the meeting.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Chairman of the Committee of Control reported that the following officers had been selected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. A. G. Curtin.

Vice President—Gen. Wm. McCandless.

Corresponding Secretary—Col. John H. Taggart.

Recording Secretary—Major John C. Harvey.

Treasurer—Col. John P. Taylor.

Orator—Col. Wm. B. Mann.

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

When the following were announced, three cheers were given for Gov. Curtin, to which he responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Reserve Corps: You must not consider me insensible to the compliment you pay me in once more electing me to be President of your Association. I understand it in the spirit in which you give it to me. Nor am I insensible to the complimentary manner in which it has pleased my personal friend, the orator of the day, to speak of me. I could not have the sensibilities of humanity if I would not say in sobriety sincerity that I separate from you with great regret. Applause.

As I last addressed you as guide the Government to give me a commission which leads me for a time from the country, and I have accepted the commission with great satisfaction and pleasure, and because it is better that for a time I should be absent from this State of my residence, and because of years of labor that I should not be connected with the hostilities and the intrigues and antagonisms of politics of life. But I am in the expectation that when I go to Russia, which I will not forget for a time, [Cheers and cries of "Never, never."] I trust the body of the people of the State will not forget me and my connection with them in the most important years of their history, and that I may be remembered by the soldiers of the Republic from Pennsylvania should forget me. [Cheers and cries of "Never."]

If it is the case my journey to the North Pole will not be an unpleasant one, because I will be there with a friendly and kindred people, and where I will be able to make a most important impression that I have left some little mark upon the history of my country, and that there are great big hearts all over the State of Pennsylvania that will send out kindly feelings towards me. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen of the Reserve Corps, accepting your compliment, I shall be proud to remember you all my life, and wishing you may enjoy the happiness that the greatest of all earthly blessings, that you will see your country grow great, and wealthy, and powerful, and that you have money, respected all over the world, that you will control the destinies of the world, and decline your compliment, and am no lower to see your freedom. Upon this occasion I say to you all farewell!

Three cheers for Andrew G. Curtin, the soldier's friend, were given with a will.

A number of the members of the Association expressed the belief that the Association would not decline, and it was obvious from the enthusiastic applause that followed these remarks, that the entire Association was of the same opinion. One member said the Association would be composed of fifteen thousand members in a few years.

Governor Curtin, in reply, said: If I must make a candid confession, I do not want you to accept because while I have been honored by the people and have been held together, I want to be President of the Reserve Association. Prolonged cheers, and cries of "You must."

Resolutions of thanks to the people of West Chester, to the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad for favors, and to the officers of the Association for the able manner in which they had performed their duties, were passed.

The 23d of MAY was fixed as the day for all further anniversaries of the Association, except when that day occurs on Sunday. In that case the meeting will be held on Tuesday following.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening an excellent banquet was served at the Mansion Hotel, where the following toasts were proposed:

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
3. The memory of Washington.
4. The memory of our fallen comrades. By their services they shed an undying lustre upon the retrospect of history, and dying won for themselves a renown as imperishable as the fame of their country. Responded to by Gen. Kane.

5. Our country—preserved by the blood of the loyal—may its future be as successful, as always find defenders as ready to defend it to the last extremity in its hour of peril. Responded to by Col. Wm. B. Mann.

Thomas C. Hark'ns, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, was called upon and sang a patriotic song in an excellent manner.

6. The Pennsylvania Reserve Association, the originator and earliest friend of the corps, its trusted champion and defender, although separated for a time, it has but to forward we hope to the future when he will again meet us, and may the day be far distant when our connection with him shall cease, for we feel assured that it must exist until his days on earth are ended.

Ex-Governor Curtin replied to this toast as follows:

Gentlemen, I will not make any lengthy reply to the sentiment. I feel already so impressed to the surviving members of the Pennsylvania Reserves that I will say on this day, my farewell, and I will not repeat the words again to-night. If anything could cause me to leave my position as Minister it would be the warmth with which I continue to be received by the citizens of the State who served with me during the war of the rebellion, and especially those who composed the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and I cannot add anything to what I have said to-day upon that subject.

When I am absent it will give me pleasure to think of you, gentlemen of the Reserve Pennsylvania made in those four years, and retresh my memory of the noble and patriotic deeds and the sacrifices made by her people in behalf of their government.

In the official character which I take me abroad I will carry sentiments of friendship from the people of Pennsylvania, the greatest of the Western Hemisphere, to the strongest and most progressive government of the Eastern Hemisphere. [Cheers.] It is my singular fate that the freest government in the world and the purest despotism in the world, should be on terms of friendly relations, and the friendship which has heretofore existed between the two countries, I assured will in the end be found thoroughly dignified and in a firm American tone.

The Jubilee Banquet.

PARIS, June 1.—A splendid farewell American banquet was given to General Dix at the Grand Hotel to-night. Between three hundred and four hundred persons were present. Mr. Washburne, the General's successor, Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Bullock, of Massachusetts, were guests. Mr. Cowdin, of New York, presided. General Dix, in response to the toast of his health, delivered an eloquent speech, thanking the assembly for the compliments paid to him. He referred the past progress and referred to the future prospects of their common country. Alluding to the completion of the Pacific Railroad, he said it realized the prophecy of one of the great thought of Columbus, by opening a western passage from Europe to the Indies. He congratulated the people that were soon to complete the work. After alluding to the ambition of the American people, the General said: We may trust in the peaceful continuance of our national prosperity. If in our intercourse with foreign States we conform to those rules of international rights and obligations, which have received the assent of the civilized world, demanding only that the same maxims of reciprocal justice shall be sacredly respected by others. That the high ocean shall be recognized as a common pathway, and that nations shall be free from all pretenses of superiority or arbitrary control. In relation to France, he said there existed between the two nations a cordiality from the earliest period, a strong bond of affiance, which should never be broken. France came to our aid at a trying period in the history of our country, and in the very throes of national gestation she rendered essential service to Washington by the swords of her soldiers, Rochambeau and Count De Grasse, while D'Estaing, Touzon and Paul Jones at sea unsheathed their swords in the cause of independence. Owing to this misunderstandings between the two countries for nearly a century have been few, unimportant and brief in duration, leaving no rankling feeling or resentments behind. After an eloquent tribute to the generosity of Napoleon and worth and virtue of the Empress, Gen. Dix referred to the qualifications of his successor, Mr. Washburne.

Speeches were subsequently made by Messrs. Burlingame, Washburne, Bullock and others.

PARIS, June 2.—General Dix, the retiring American minister, at the banquet last night, made a speech of considerable length, which was well received. He regretted that he was compelled to separate from his countrymen in Paris. He referred to many erroneous impressions with regard to the United States. He said the true mission of that country was to subdue the wilderness and convert it to abodes of civilization. He traced the succession of events leading the colonists from the Atlantic States to the valleys of the basin of the Mississippi, and thence to Colorado and California. Still another century would be required to complete the work. The policy of American statesmen had been pacific, conciliation but fraternity, not aggression, for the accession of territory was certain by friendly arrangements, not by violence.

The Minister Motley.

LONDON, June 2.—The proceedings in the House of Commons last evening in regard to Canada and other British colonies in North America, and to the speech of Mr. Harry Verry, member for Buckingham, inquired what the policy of the Government would be toward the colonies. Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for colonial department, replied at length. While he declined to enter the general subject of the colonial policy of the Government, he intimated that part of that policy was to throw the cost of self-defense on each colony. Measures to that end had been partially taken, and would be further matured. He said he would not be tempted by anything which will occur during my residence at that court. At all events whatever qualifications my previous State and acquirements will give me for such a position, I can assure you that I will endeavor by any power which Providence has given me, to maintain the honor and interest of my country. [Cheers.] To every facility would be given to forward them.

Stafford Northcote, member for North Devon, thought the Canadians were better able to decide for themselves what course they would take in the matter than to act on the advice of the government. Still, he believed the question would soon be satisfactorily settled.

Viscount Berry regarded Canada as the future highway to the Indies and the East. Much had been said and written about the incorporation of the British possessions with the United States. He ridiculed this idea, and said by such a course the colonies had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Mr. Adderly, member from North Staffordshire, and formerly under Secretary for the Colonies, expressed regret that the arrangements as detailed and explained by the Government as eminently satisfactory. On principle he generally disapproved of the system of government by delegation, and he would vote in favor of this.

Ocean Postage.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Seely, member for Lincoln, made some remarks on ocean postage. He urged that future contracts for carrying mails to the United States be made for no longer than three years; that service be regulated by the amount of mail carried. He advocated ocean penny postage, and hoped negotiations would be entered into with the United States for the establishment of that system.

The remarks of Mr. Hartington, Postmaster General, defended the late mail contracts made by the Government. Although he sympathized with the sentiments of Mr. Seely, he was opposed to his proposals, which if carried out, would affect only small portion of the postage and to disinclination on the part of the steamship companies to compete with each other. He thought the present contracts would be the last which would be made with a fixed subsidy, but was altogether doubtful of the success of any negotiations for the establishment of penny postage across the Atlantic. At the conclusion of the Postmaster General's reply, the subject was dropped.

Treatment of Irish Prisoners.

Mr. Moore moved that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the treatment of untried Irish political prisoners.

Mr. Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, believed the complaints made of the ill-treatment of these prisoners were exaggerated, but thought the political prisoners awaiting trial should be held under supervision of Government officers, and not kept in the county jails.

After remarks from Gray and Maguire, condemning the present system of holding untried prisoners in confinement, the House divided on the motion, and refused to appoint the Committee by a vote of 29 against 84.

The Alabama Question.

The *Times*, reviewing the correspondence between the English and American Governments on the Alabama claims, &c., says: Although we were well aware of the frankness and desire for a good understanding which characterized two successive British Governments, we knew not the lengths to which conciliation was carried, and how completely it was their own propositions, their own acts, which the Americans reprobated through their Senate. When we compare the exacting, critical spirit of America with the conceding temper of England, and come to consider that all that was yielded was insufficient to prevent the ratification of the treaty, we despair of the success of any negotiation in which England could have due regard for her own rights and honor.

New Spanish Constitution Adopted.

MADRID, June 2.—The Cortes last night adopted the new constitution by 214 affirmatives and 55 negatives. After the vote was declared Senator Figueras, amid much enthusiasm, announced that the Republicans, though opposed to those clauses of the constitution which provide for the establishment of a monarchy, would support and follow them. The motion made by the Republicans that the standing army in Spain be reduced from 80,000 to 50,000 was lost

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

THE proceedings of the third anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association will be found reported elsewhere. The principal features of the occasion were the oration of Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, of this city, and the speeches by ex-Governor CURTIN and others. The next meeting is to be held in Lock Haven, and Col. WM. B. MANN, of Philadelphia, has been selected as orator for that occasion.

"LET those laugh who win." The motto, applied to the present locality, and in reference to the Conventions on Tuesday, will speedily settle the question, if any doubt exists about it, who won and who lost the day. Everywhere to the COMMERCIAL and its friends is awarded a victory, and to the unscrupulous rings a defeat such as they never before received—the commencement of a warfare that will not cease till something like obedience to public sentiment has been secured in our local politics.

THE English people, from all accounts, have wrought themselves into the belief that a war with the United States is the most likely result of the Alabama claims question. The press, while refusing to publish Mr. SUMNER'S speech, indulge in outrageous misstatements concerning it. Either there exists a purpose as false as it is deliberate to mislead the English mind, or the English press is even more stupid than it has been credited with being.

THE organ of the corruptionists, which desires to be understood as claiming the authorship of the resolutions which were and were not adopted by the conventions Tuesday, omits to mention that originally the design was to ignore and virtually condemn the State administration, and that with such a purpose the resolutions were drawn. But the conventions chose not to draw their instructions from that source, and therefore changed the resolutions so as to make them read as they were adopted. That the organ of the corruptionists should be opposed to the State administration and attempt to covertly stab it, is perfectly natural; but in this, as in every other respect, it failed utterly to enlist the conventions on its side.

THE organ of the corruptionists, in its rage over the result of the conventions, more especially over the defeat of its favorite, Mr. Commissioner HAMILTON, indulges in a sneer at JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq. It intimates that it was he, and not HAMILTON, who met his Waterloo in the Convention. Mr. DILWORTH desired not the nomination, but a change in the office. Public sentiment, finding expression through the COMMERCIAL, demanded a change. To this sentiment, Mr. DILWORTH patriotically gave his support. Though the rings resisted, they went down under the exposure made and the arguments advanced in support of the popular demand. Mr. DILWORTH shares in the general good feeling, and is congratuated on all hands, (except by the ring men,) on the result. The spite manifested by the corruptionists' organ goes for naught with him, except that it proves the success which has attended his efforts.

THAT LITTLE JOKER.

The insolent assaults of the organ of the corruptionists during the past two or three weeks, upon the COMMERCIAL, troubled us so little that we did not deem them worthy of response; their circulation was insignificant and the *animus* apparent to those who might accidentally stumble upon them. Now, the circumstances are changed. Our sympathies are aroused, and demand that we should pour the balm of consolation upon the discomfited "Forty," and their organ. They are in a queer predicament. To make capital out of a resolution smuggled through one Convention, kicked out of another, and suppressed in a third, they are compelled to "go back" on its author. They put him in the position of standing up in the presence of the representatives of the party, and stating, and restating, and emphasizing with all the tricks of language, what was untrue in point of fact. They make out of him such a disciple of LOYOLA as would cheer the heart of a Spanish bigot. They compel *him* to bow in dumb acquiescence to the notion of TALLEYRAND, that language was invented not to express but to disguise one's intentions. It would be discourteous in us to deny the solemn and repeated assertions of Assessor ERRETT that his little joker, numbered twelve in the series of resolutions, had not the slightest reference in the world to the COMMERCIAL; but it is a fact nevertheless that every person with whom we talk—and the press of both parties and of no party—declare that it was aimed directly for this journal; it was so understood in the only Convention where it was discussed, and being so understood was incontinently sent by a vote of about two hundred to three, to the waste paper basket. This fact, however, does not prevent the organ of the corruptionists from claiming its passage through the County Convention (under circumstances which we have fully explained) as a rebuke to the COMMERCIAL, in the face of the honeyed words of the Assessor that the resolution contemplated no reference direct or indirect to this journal. "One of us is a liar, mother, but 'taint me," were the words of an undutiful young scamp to his maternal guardian. It seems to us that the organ and the Assessor have managed in tossing their little joker about, to get themselves in some such position.

WATERING RAILROAD STOCK.

Although "watering" railroad stock has long been familiar to persons interested in such corporations, the general public never appreciated its significance until last winter, when, in the war waged between the New York Central and Erie Companies, the former declared in addition to a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., a stock or scrip dividend of eighty per cent., thus adding at one move an increase to the capital stock of the Company of twenty-five millions of dollars. This increase, although illegal at the time it was made, has since been legalized by an act of the New York Legislature. But the New York Central is far from being alone in this policy. We published some days since in the COMMERCIAL an exhibit from a New York financial journal of high authority, in which it was shown that the capital stock of twenty-eight Railroad Companies had been increased in the space of twenty-two months from $287,036,000 in July, 1867, to $400,684,000 in May, 1868—showing a clear increase of nearly one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars of watered stock. But this list is supplemented by the New York *Evening Post*, by an exhibit showing the increase in nine prominent roads since July, 1865. As the *Post's* statement is very effective in showing the mammoth proportions which this speculative inflation has reached, we quote its table, as follows:

Railroads.	July, 1865.	July, 1869.
Baltimore and Ohio	$18,100,000	$18,122,900
N. J. Central	3,620,000	12,000,000
Chicago and Alton	2,450,000	7,666,800
Chicago, R. I. and Q.	5,738,000	15,849,000
Chicago and Northwestern	6,111,000	30,911,000
New York and Erie	20,165,000	47,302,000
Hudson River	5,796,000	12,845,000
Pennsylvania	13,450,000	27,000,000
Reading	19,211,000	26,250,000
Total	$83,309,000	$208,648,000

Increase on these nine roads in four years $125,334,000. The total increase, therefore, in the twenty-eight roads mentioned by the New York financial paper, in four years, amounts to $179,944,000. In other words, nine-twentieths of the $400,000,000 of capital stock claimed for these roads is what is called water stock; and of the nine roads given in the table above the increase in the capital stock since July, 1865, by the watering process, has been equal to 150 per cent. of the original stock of the companies. But we are informed the diluting process is not to end with the increase here related. In a brief time there may be expected, with reasonable certainty, an increase to the capital stock of both the Hudson River and Harlem roads of 60 per cent., of 70 per cent on the Fort Wayne; 100 on the Rock Island; 10 on the Lake Shore; 20 to 25 on the Pennsylvania, and a large increase by some half dozen other roads.

The defense of this increase in the stock valuation is that in the case of some of the western corporations, other companies have been united with them, and the stock of the combined roads has been issued to the stockholders of the extinguished companies. The length of some of the western roads has also been increased, but in none does the extension of the road bear any proportion to the increase of stock. There is but little merit in any of these pleas, and those who justify the increase fall back on the assertion of the principle that railroad property should yield seven per cent. on the real value of the property, and when that property increases in value, the whole value should be represented in shares, on which dividends must be declared for the benefit of the stockholders; but those who take this ground are very careful not to accept the reverse of their proposition and reduce the capital stock of a company when its property declines in value.

There is one point in this matter which vitally interests the public, because it goes directly to the rates of freight and passenger charges, and the security of railroad travel. A railroad company, we will say, increases its capital stock twenty millions of dollars; but this increase does not add a mile to the length of the road, or a dollar's business to its traffic—it does not supply new stock in place of worn-out locomotives or rickety cars, and neither does it replace an imperfect rail or make more secure an unsafe bridge. The increase in the capital stock does not do any of these things, which most persons deem essentials in good railroad management. But it does this: it compels the companies to strain every nerve—to economize and stint in every department of their business—to make good the seven per cent. dividend on the watered stock, and thus keep the company's securities at a marketable value at the Stock Exchange. If we could sift the matter and get at the truth, which lies far down in the well, we could place the responsibility of many of the railroad accidents that startle the public, directly upon the policy that floods the market with watered stock, upon which dividends must be declared.

The Chicago *Tribune*, discussing this question, from the standpoint of that great railroad center, forcibly declares that there "is not one of the trunk railways leading to the East which might not, by a reduction of its capital stock to the real amount of cash invested, pay its stockholders eight per cent. dividends in cash, and by investing the remainder of its earnings in laying an additional rail, double the actual value of the property, and thereby treble the net earnings of the company." But there is no question of a reduction of the capital stock. We only hear of further issues of water certificates, on which, at all hazards, dividends must be declared. To meet this demand upon the profits of the roads, the public is plundered by heavy rates where there is no competition, that freights may be taken, where there is competition, at less than the actual cost of transportation. The business men of Pittsburgh have learned this lesson to their hearts' content, for they are taxed to enable our main roads to carry cheap freights for the benefit of people east and west of us.

Since 1865, the twenty-eight railroad companies referred to above, have skinned their roads to pay thirteen millions of dollars in dividends on one hundred and eighty millions of dollars of watered stock. Where this wholesale robbery will end it is difficult to predict. A break must come some day—the bubble will burst; but the misfortune will be that it will engulf the unfortunate victims who invest their savings in these unsubstantial railroads as well as the knavish speculators who have engineered the frauds.

THE DISSATISFIED ORGAN.

The organ of the corruptionists assails Mr. R. B. CARNAHAN, in a characteristic manner. This surprises us, as the organ should have praised Mr. CARNAHAN for aiding it and its friends in securing what they profess to have been very solicitous about, viz: the volce of the Judicial Convention on the course of the COMMERCIAL. Of course the little discrepancies in matters of fact between the Assessor and the organ, in regard to the construction of resolution twelve, are puzzling, and we cannot attempt to unravel or explain them away; but certainly both parties should thank Mr. CARNAHAN for bringing the Convention to a vote on the question. This is what was professed to be their desire; it was all they wanted. Mr. CARNAHAN gave it to them; in fact brought their noses down to the surface of the grindstone, and held them there until the Convention expressed its views on the Assessor's tit-bit of ingenious phraseology—which was to mean one thing, or another thing, or anything. We submit the abuse of Mr. CARNAHAN is uncalled for. He should be praised by the organ as if he had patronage illimitable at his command. He compelled the COMMERCIAL to face the music of a vote on its course. We couldn't get away from CARNAHAN to save ourselves. He brought us to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Of course the result was not satisfactory to the organ, and afflicted the Assessor with political nausea. To expect to get a resolution through a Convention of two hundred and fourteen delegates, and find that it only commanded three or four votes, is a letting down that justifies any amount of abusive criticism of the COMMERCIAL, but not of Mr. CARNAHAN, who insisted the Assessor and the organ should have their cherished opportunity of reading us out. If there was a collision—if the machine exploded—if the pipes could'nt be laid—the blame should be put upon the engineers, who repeated history and were hoist by their own petard. The Assessor and the organ have our sympathies, but they should not commit the indiscretion of attacking Mr. CARNAHAN, who absolutely inconvenienced himself that they might get a vote on their little joker.

MR. COLLECTOR STEEL.

The organ of the corruptionists, in its teeth-gnashing yesterday over the rout of the "ring," indulges in uncalled for abuse of Mr. Collector STEEL, because that gentleman would not outrage the principles of the Republican party by reporting a resolution which failed to receive the approval of a majority of the Committee. We refer to the resolution which the editor of the organ claims to have been written by himself and intended to reflect upon the course of the COMMERCIAL in criticising the acts of public officers. Whilst we are not able to say that Mr. STEEL was with us in all our efforts to secure a reform in the public offices, and have not positive means of determining what his motives were in regard to the resolution spoken of, we are satisfied that his course was not dictated by any special friendliness towards us or by indelity to his friend Mr. WILSON, as the discomfited author of the resolution implies and even charges.

From our previous notice of Mr. STEEL we are persuaded that he was in a measure governed by the same feeling which controlled the Judicial Convention in almost unanimously voting down the resolution. He knew doubtless that the adoption of such a rule would give public officers the opportunity of conducting themselves corruptly without fear of exposure or of being held accountable for their misdoings. There are many offenses against morals and the State not provided for in ths penal code, and the assertion of a dogma that the acts of a public servant cannot be criticised until after he has been found guilty of a penal offense by a jury of his peers would end in undermining the very bulwarks of our liberty. In this county, a Republican nomination being equivalent to an election, the duty of scanning the official conduct of public officers is more important than where parties are more equally divided. It is no wonder then to us that Mr. STEEL, as a member of the Republican party, did not desire to place the party in a position where the rights of speech and of the press would be completely destroyed. Not sympathizing with the resolution himself, and the resolution not having been adopted by a majority of the committee, he is unjustly assailed by the boasted writer of the yesterday's issue, but he is entitled to and will assuredly receive the approval of every honest-minded man in the party for his straightforward, manly and independent course in regard to this matter; and considering what would have been its undoubted fate—its instant and overwhelming rejection—he is entitled to the writer's thanks for saving him from a second inglorious defeat. The public will readily determine as between Mr. STEEL and his critic.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on Sunday last, preached against the schemes of church union, whether planned by Pope, Protestant or Pagan, taking the novel ground that the strength of the Christian religion lies in the number of the existing denominations. He rather than combine, and prefers to have the Gospel preached by wicked men rather than not have it preached at all. He did not claim originality for these novel ideas, but showed that they were in consonance with those of that astute lawyer, St. Paul.

A FEW WORDS OF COMFORT.

A Balm for the Wounded—Solace for the Afflicted.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your present privilege of indulging in a very audible smile is doubly secured upon reading the proceedings of the Judicial Convention of Tuesday, and the *soliloquy* editorials of the *Gazette* yesterday morning. The people have been heard from, and those who have been injured in reputation and pocket by the report are sore, very sore. It is disagreeable to know that any of our people are not happy. What is the Declaration of Independence, or the ninth Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania worth, if the happiness of some of our people is not properly considered by a cruel and unwise majority? Oh, friends, believe not that the "milk of human kindness" is become very gall—it would be sad indeed to have you think so. It was motives of the tenderest mercy that prompted the pricking of your wind-distended bubs that the long confined carbonic acid gas might again mingle with pure oxygen. Take it kindly, not passionately—the feeling of relief from grave responsibilities and openings for rich jobs may be a little unnatural at first, but if in patience ye maintain your souls, you'll become used to it. The press, dear friends, may have become unpleasantly loaded in some of its remarks, but resolutions offered in a popular convention of enlightened freemen, looking towards the muzzling of its constitutional freedom may often be disposed of in a manner not satisfactory to the main conductors. Be happy, dear friends, as you can under the circumstances, and "let us have peace,"—and

BROTHERLY LOVE.

Pacific Railway Charges.

The Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railway announces through the Chicago papers that the freight charges from Sacramento to Promontory Point have been reduced to $85, $55 and $65 per ton in greenbacks—the charges being for the usual classes of railway freights. The passenger fare for the same distance is $67 in greenbacks and $50 in coin. These charges will not be increased when the Central runs its cars fifty-two miles further east, for which they expect to do so soon as arrangements are completed with the Union Pacific Company. The distance from Sacramento to Promontory Point is six hundred and ninety miles, and to Ogden seven hundred and forty-two miles. The Directors of the road are acting wisely in making this reduction, though the charges on freight are still so extravagant as to be prohibitory of everything but the barest necessities of life. It is hoped that by agreement of the two companies, the first class fare from Omaha to San Francisco will be reduced to one hundred dollars in currency and forty dollars to emigrants.

Passengers arrived in Chicago on Monday last who came through from Sacramento in five days. They represent that those portions of the Union and Central Pacific roads that were built last winter have now settled, and large gangs of hands have so far ballasted the roads that it is now perfectly safe to pass over them. Workmen are engaged everywhere making embankments wider, building the most substantial stone abutments to the bridges, and bringing the whole line up to the standard of first-class railroads. A telegram to *Gazette* yesterday morning. The people have been heard from, and those who have been injured in reputation and pocket by the report are sore, very sore. It is disagreeable to know that any of our people are not happy. What is the Declaration of Independence, or the ninth Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania worth, if the happiness of some of our people is not properly considered by a cruel and unwise majority? Oh, friends, believe not that the "milk of human kindness" is become very gall—it would be sad indeed to have you think so. It was motives of the tenderest mercy that prompted the pricking of your wind-distended bubs that the long confined carbonic acid gas might again mingle with pure oxygen. Take it kindly, not passionately—the feeling of relief from grave responsibilities and openings for rich jobs may be a little unnatural at first, but if in patience ye maintain your souls, you'll become used to it. The press, dear friends, may have become unpleasantly loaded in some of its remarks, but resolutions offered in a popular convention of enlightened freemen, looking towards the muzzling of its constitutional freedom may often be disposed of in a manner not satisfactory to the main conductors. Be happy, dear friends, as you can under the circumstances, and "let us have peace,"—and

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Pacific Railway Charges.

The Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railway announces through the Chicago papers that the freight charges from Sacramento to Promontory Point have been reduced to $85, $55 and $65 per ton in greenbacks—the charges being for the usual classes of railway freights. The passenger fare for the same distance is $67 in greenbacks and $50 in coin. These charges will not be increased when the Central runs its cars fifty-two miles further east, for which they expect to do so soon as arrangements are completed with the Union Pacific Company. The distance from Sacramento to Promontory Point is six hundred and ninety miles, and to Ogden seven hundred and forty-two miles. The Directors of the road are acting wisely in making this reduction, though the charges on freight are still so extravagant as to be prohibitory of everything but the barest necessities of life. It is hoped that by agreement of the two companies, the first class fare from Omaha to San Francisco will be reduced to one hundred dollars in currency and forty dollars to emigrants.

Passengers arrived in Chicago on Monday last who came through from Sacramento in five days. They represent that those portions of the Union and Central Pacific roads that were built last winter have now settled, and large gangs of hands have so far ballasted the roads that it is now perfectly safe to pass over them. Workmen are engaged everywhere making embankments wider, building the most substantial stone abutments to the bridges, and bringing the whole line up to the standard of first-class railroads. A telegram to *Gazette* yesterday morning. The people have been heard from, and those who have been injured in reputation and pocket by the report are sore, very sore. It is disagreeable to know that any of our people are not happy. What is the Declaration of Independence, or the ninth Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania worth, if the happiness of some of our people is not properly considered by a cruel and unwise majority? Oh, friends, believe not that the "milk of human kindness" is become very gall—it would be sad indeed to have you think so. It was motives of the tenderest mercy that prompted the pricking of your wind-distended bubs that the long confined carbonic acid gas might again mingle with pure oxygen. Take it kindly, not passionately—the feeling of relief from grave responsibilities and openings for rich jobs may be a little unnatural at first, but if in patience ye maintain your souls, you'll become used to it. The press, dear friends, may have become unpleasantly loaded in some of its remarks, but resolutions offered in a popular convention of enlightened freemen, looking towards the muzzling of its constitutional freedom may often be disposed of in a manner not satisfactory to the main conductors. Be happy, dear friends, as you can under the circumstances, and "let us have peace,"—and

BROTHERLY LOVE.

A Noble Charity.

We received a call to-day from the Rev. J. C. Keeney, agent for the Orphans' Home at Lauderdale Springs, Miss. Mr. K. brings the best of testimonials from bankers and clergymen of different denominations, and from the Governor of the State of Mississippi, with the great seal of the State attached, who is the President of the Board of Trustees of the institution for which Mr. K. is acting as agent.

We cordially unite with others in commending Mr. Keeney and the noble charity he represents to the consideration of our citizens.

AN English capitalist formerly a member of Parliament, writes to Secretary Boutwell saying he is the holder of one United States bond to a certain amount which bears six per cent. interest. He says that this is a higher rate of interest than the Government ought to pay; that three per cent. is quite enough, and in proof of his sincerity he encloses a $1,000 bond and some coupons, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,500, for the purpose of reducing the interest to about three per cent., in accordance with his idea of justice. Since sending this enclosure he has written another letter asking to exchange his six per cent. bonds for bonds bearing three per cent., and reiterating his conviction that our Government ought not to pay interest to exceed that rate. Secretary Boutwell has written to him and invited him to visit this country with a view to a conference upon a subject in which he has taken such an extraordinary interest as a dereliction so contrary to his own.

THE gold operators are giving way under Mr. Boutwell's policy, the premium on gold standing below forty. It would be still less some say, but for a cable dispatch that Prussia, which makes a large market for our bonds, is about to lay a tax of one per cent. on all foreign securities. Mr. Boutwell is quoted as saying, that if he had authority, he could now easily fund our whole debt, within a reasonable time, in long bonds at 4 or 4½ per cent. The reduction of $12,000,000 in the debt during May, he regards as a sign of the successful working of the new administration, and expects a still further reduction next month.

WALL street gossip says that the future plans of some of the leading railroad men and financiers involve no less a project than one grand consolidation line from New York to Chicago, putting in the New York Central at $70,000,000, the Hudson River at $30,000,000, and the Buffalo and Erie, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern at $65,000,000, making a continuous line of railroad of one thousand miles, with an aggregate capital of $165,000,000. The project is said to be the height of Commodore Vanderbilt's ambition.

LAST Sunday Mr. Beecher, in Plymouth Church, took ground in favor of the Cubans. Some people said it was insurrection, but if it was based on a righteous cause, and it succeeded, many who now condemned insurrection would hail its triumph. If they did fail, he would say that they ought to have striven, ought to have succeeded. If they succeeded, many of the newspapers now so blatant about insurrectionists would turn around and adulate them for their heroism and self-denial.

IT was by a curious circumstance that the clergymen and particularly pious people of Newark, N. J., were found fighting on the same side on the question of Sunday cars in that city on Sunday. The former opposed it on the ground that it is wicked, and the latter because it would take people to the suburbs and so interfere with their trade.

Spain and the United States.

Referring to the statement of Mr. H. J. Perry, our Secretary of Legation in Spain, to the effect that the government of Spain had resolved, at one period of our civil war, to commence war against the United States, has excited a good deal of attention and curiosity. The New York *Times* says: "From information that has since reached us, we are inclined to believe the statement well founded. The determination of Spain was brought about by the intrigues of the Emperor of the French, and was based on a complaint that our government had been guilty of a violation of neutral rights. The 9th of October, 1865, was fixed upon as the day for commencing hostilities, orders to that effect having already been sent out by the Spanish Government. But through the active efforts of liberal Spaniards, devoted friends of our cause, as identical with their own, counter orders were sent out by the steamer of the 23d of September 15, 1865, and the whole affair was suppressed.

"In the present condition of Spanish politics it would be highly imprudent to allude to the names of the persons who rendered us this service. They are all now, since the revolution, prominent public men, and their positions and influence would be seriously compromised by a premature disclosure of their agency in this transaction. But the time will probably come before long when their names can be made known and we can award them the acknowledgments their friendly services deserve."

THE recognition by the Peruvian government of the Cuban patriots as belligerents, and the avowed intention to grant them all the privileges attendant on that character, is a move of great importance to the insurgents. It solves the mystery of those two Peruvian ironclads bought in this country and at present hovering within a night's steaming of Havana. Peru, in short, means in this declaration of belligerent rights the reopening of her war with Spain, and Chile and Ecuador will back Peru. The opportunity is inviting for a decisive settlement on their part with Spain, and in serving Cuba they will serve themselves. Whether these two ironclads will be sold to the Cubans or held in reserve for a crackle in the Spanish fleet before Havana, the fact will shortly be made known. That these two Peruvian warships in the West Indies are not there intended for a deadly blow at Spain cannot be doubted, and Peru has had sufficient provocation to justify it.

THE influence of Sorosis is extending, the New York *World* argues, from the fact that a great number of women may now daily be seen diving in the minor restaurants of the city, unattended by gentlemen. Many of the eating-houses appear to have their regular relays of female customers. One side of the diningroom is usually kept sacred for these. The waiters are tremendously polite to them, putting on an extra flourish in their honor, and it is quite usual to see chairs turned from all the tables, to mark the places of ladies who are sure to come at some particular hour. Many of the younger girls who frequent these places are employed at business establishments near by. The more matronly persons, who often bring their children with them, dwell, far up town, or in the suburbs. They come down to these purchasers, and the vendors of hash, fish-balls, strawberry short-cake, and coffee, profit by their rambling propensities.

IN a little speech delivered at the Unitarian festival in Boston last week, the Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati, humorously said that it was no use for a Western man to claim any particular place of residence before a Boston audience unless he hailed from Chicago, for where Boston's treasure was its heart was there also. Chicago is merely an Eastern investment, the stock of which is assiduously and never ceastingly "bulled."

PERSONAL.

MISS ANNIE PHELPS, the practical-minded champion of the Boston working women, does not believe the ballot to be the panacea for women's wrongs, and says that, "at the present time there is nothing I should more regret than the extension of the ballot to poor, ignorant, friendless women, and to those who advocate female suffrage, or who desire the ballot, I say if we want bread and clothes and homes first, and after we can get as good pay for our work as the men do for theirs, and just as much pay for the same equal work, it will be time enough then for you to talk to us about wanting the ballot. Almost all women feel by instinct that their need is not the ballot, but of homes."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The late accident to George H. Pendleton, who was thrown out of his carriage on Monday, near his residence at Clifton, turns out to be more serious than either he or his friends expected. It is likely to confine him to his house for a number of weeks. An ankle was dislocated, besides being sprained, and other injuries were inflicted of a very painful character.

Governor Hoffman declines to interfere in the case of Messner, the Rochester murderer, sentenced to be executed to-morrow. It seems that Messner had uttered threats of killing more people in case he should ever regain his liberty. In this Messner made a blunder, and it is to cost him his neck.

DR. James Rush dies in Philadelphia, leaving a fortune of a couple of millions—the bulk of which he devotes to the erection of a library. In his instructions he advises the managers not to give much space to those "heathen of disjointed English—the daily newspapers." Novels and mischievous reviews also receive somewhat hard hits.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* refers to a certain party as "that handsome, intelligent, silver-tongued ladies' heart crusher, ex-captain of a negro company, editor of the ——— Chairman of the Radical State Executive Committee, member of the Committee of Sixteen, and bully witness, who has had his official head chopped off by the members of his own sweet-scented party." This is making mincemeat of a man without the benefit of cleaver, hatchet or any other "yarb." It does not appear that he is from the North.

MR. F. D. Bassett, our negro Minister to Hayti, enjoyed two separate official interviews with President Grant on Tuesday last. The colored diplomat is described as of excellent mind and good bearing, of polished manner, modest, quick in perception of the situation, and well posted on the political questions of the day. He is the first colored gentleman appointed by President Grant to a foreign mission, and he certainly appears remarkably well qualified to represent his government abroad.

The Rev. M. J. Cramer, a brother-in-law of President Grant, preached in New York on Sunday week. He is a Methodist preacher, of the Cincinnati Conference, but has been for several years Consul at Leipsic, in Saxony.

ROBERT Toombs, instead of hanging the rail of his slaves at the base of Bunker Hill Monument, as he boasted he would do, now contents himself with receiving his mail from Europe from the hands of a colored postmaster at Macon, Ga.

Among the incomes returned in the district embracing the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards of New York city, are the following: John B. Cornell, $161,695; David Groesbeck, $101,295; Jay Gould, the Erie man, $150,000; Henry Keep, of the Northwestern Road, $143,459; Jonathan Thorne, $129,961; Charles Boody, $25,524, Charles O'Connor, the lawyer, $56,941; George Opdyke, $54,000.

The New Orleans papers tell a romance of the Chicot Noir crevasse: The belle of a neighboring country seat on the banks of the river was basely courted by and married to a young gentlemen, to one of whom she gave her heart, but to the other her parents insisted upon giving her hand. She vainly remonstrated, but the day was fixed, the party assembled, and the unfortunate girl, in a bewildered and half unconscious state, compelled to "stand up" for the ceremony. Just as the clergyman approached that part of the service which required her assent, there came a roar and a crash, the river had burst its banks close to the house. The guests fled in terror, the bride fainted before she had said "Will," and the rejected suitor, rushing in, carried her off, and before night had her safely married. The other, who had promised on his part to love and cherish, without receiving the reciprocal pledge, thinks of prosecuting.

The readers of "Elsie Venner," will be interested in this item. The St. Peter, Minnesota, *Tribune* fears that some time last fall, a lady of Ottawa, Le Sueur county, "was nearly frightened by a snake. This spring she was delivered of a child which was perfectly formed as far up as the hips. From that point upward the body is formed like a snake, and the creature exhibits all the instincts of the reptile tribe. The upper portion of the body is all snake, while the lower is all human in its formation."

MR. and Mrs. Gladstone, while out riding recently, narrowly escaped a bad accident. The lady is represented as speaking thus of the occurrence: "I never thought of William; I never thought of myself. I never thought of my childhood. I only thought, what on earth will become of the bill relating to the Irish Church!"

"The 12th Resolution."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When subjects are treated of in resolutions reported at County Conventions, it is generally supposed that there is reason in *present* sorrow for bringing them home. Hence the 12th article in the series reported at the various meetings of yesterday, mentions that the "Republicans of Allegheny have neither part nor lot in any vague and indefinite charge of impeachment, whether within or outside of their organization, of public servants," what does it mean? One of the members of the Judicial Convention very pertinently put the same inquiry on the floor. The author virtually denied that any reference was had to the COMMERCIAL, or any other newspaper, distinctly declaring that "gentlemen had no right to ring in newspapers when none were mentioned." Is his charge of a "vague and indistinct impeachment," then, intended to apply to the rank and file outside of newspapers and Conventions? If so, there must be a very generally prevailing impression abroad, that the conduct of our public servants has been deserving of censure, to be so clearly apparent to his vision and to call for such an expression from the Chairman of our late County Committee. In fact the action of the *early Convention* where the point was brought particularly to the notice of the members, was most emphatic proof that such was the popular conviction.

Citizens will not await the slow process of law to decide as to whether a man is a knave or not before they refuse to vote for him. Nor are they always willing to receive the verdict of such tribunals as usually sit and pass sentence on such occasions. Who ever heard of a Harrisburg "investigation" resolving into any other result than a verdict of 'Not Guilty,'" and a gift of a gold-headed cane, or something of the sort, to sustain the wounded honor of the party criminated, and absolved by their action?

The COMMERCIAL has done immense service in bringing the question of official corruption, so disgracefully prevalent now-a-days, before the popular notice. It will be sustained, as it has been by the people, and always in a tone as decided and emphatic as that of the "NO" that thundered the rejection of the twelfth resolution, and sounded the death-knell of the "Ring" in the Convention of yesterday.

REFORM.

The Last Spike.

So much anxiety has been manifested as to whether the "Golden Spike" was permitted to remain where it was driven in the last Pacific Railroad tie, subject to any lawless depredator who might be about, that we print the following to give relief:

"That silver bound tie and golden spike! Oh, the prose of it, the plain prose! The poetry of the operation, the tie and the spike have all vanished. Certainly in one thing, in the business another. After the silver bound tie was laid and the golden spike driven in the Pacific Railroads, after they had got done 'praying,' and *before* editors East and West had fixed to their satisfaction what these emblematic articles represented, the tie and the spikes (there were two of them) were quietly taken up again and deposited with Nevada's silver bound tie in a car and sent to San Francisco, while a common wooden tie was substituted and the 'last rail' secured to it by a common iron spike."

IN the State Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Virginia, on Saturday, the special committee to which was referred so much of the Bishop's address as relates to innovations in the doctrine and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, submitted a report and resolutions. The report says that "these innovations which the Bishop asks the Council to consider, as the word implies, are comparatively of recent origin, and that the present reaction towards Romanism, in which they have culminated, does not date further back than the year 1865." The report concludes with the sentiment that "it is manifestly proper that any expression of opinion or protest on the part of the Council should be accompanied by a plain statement of the false doctrines or unlawful practices brought into the Church against which such opinion may be expressed or protest entered."

THE Southern Pacific Railroad received an impetus by the action of the New Orleans and Memphis Conventions. Arrangements have been made to push forward the building of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad during the present summer, in the anticipation of Congress at the coming session. Engineering parties have been placed in the field along the line of road, and a strong force of laborers collected for the grading at various points. The company has decided to use heavy iron and powerful engines, in order that the highest rate of speed, with safety and regularity, can be obtained, so as to place Norfolk, Va., and San Diego five days apart. The iron for the section of 150 miles from Jefferson and westward will be shipped from Dunkirk and Antwerp during the months of June, July and August, and it is expected that the 100 miles in Texas will be finished within the next six months.

SENATOR THAYER, of Nebraska, in reply to inquiries of the agent of the Associated Press, with reference to the communication of Senator Grimes in the London *Times*, states that Senator Sumner did not express a desire to have the injunction of secrecy removed from his speech on the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, but that Senator Chandler, immediately on the conclusion of it, made a motion for that purpose, which was agreed to unanimously. No other speech was made, but several gentlemen briefly expressed their concurrence in the views presented, and the impression at the time was that the speech was unanimously indorsed, with, perhaps, the exception of the Senator who cast the only vote in favor of the treaty. Immediately following its rejection, Mr. Motley was unanimously confirmed as Minister to England.

THE grain prospect throughout Europe is excellent, and the prospect for cheap bread was never better. The great sums paid for Hungarian wheat during the last two or three years has given an apparently enduring stimulus to Hungarian agriculture, so that the deliveries of wheat from Hungary may be expected to continue large. The extension of railway communication in Russia must increase the exportation of wheat from that country, while the contemplated abolition of the is duty now levied on corn imported into the United Kingdom must have the effect of rendering foreign supplies generally is per quarter cheaper.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* harps on one theme in its Alabama articles, constantly wanting to know why we do not assail France, as she was more active than England against us. England and France acted against us in different spheres, England acted with the Alabama; France acted in Mexico. But France withdrew from Mexico with practical apologies, and that closed the case as against her.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Annual Meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge—Progress of the Order.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
OSWEGO, N. Y., May 28, 1869.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of North America, met in this city on the 25th and closed at midnight on the 27th inst., after an important and harmonious meeting. The attendance was unusually large, and the reports of the grand officers show a greatly increased membership. There are now in all thirty-four Grand Lodges, and there is a strong probability of a Grand Lodge being soon organized in England, as the agent of the Order in that country sends cheering reports of success in the work. The last lodge organized in England was named George Washington Lodge, and is located in Birmingham.

There were also representatives present from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Canada, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Colorado, Montana, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, and California. W. O. Clark, Esq., of Amador county, one of the representatives from the Golden State, came overland by the Pacific Railroad especially to attend the session. He brought a cheering report of progress, and presented the R. W. G. L. with a splendidly engraved and elegantly framed picture of the Good Templar Orphan Home now in course of erection in California by the Good Templars. One feature of the session was a little peculiar from the fact that several of the retiring officers and speakers among the representatives were ladies, Massachusetts, Indiana and Illinois each sent eloquent orators of female sex as representatives.

J. H. Orne, of Massachusetts, was re-elected R. W. G. T., and J. A. Spencer, of Cleveland, was re-elected R. W. G. Secretary. The next annual session is to meet in St. Louis, Mo. Kentucky was represented by an eloquent gentleman named Hickman, of Louisville. In a public address in one of the halls here, Mr. Hickman said that whisky had much to do in precipitating the late awful war.

A letter was received by the R. W. G. L. from a clergyman in Utah, making inquiries as to the proper steps to introduce the order there.

Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, leader of the new temperance political party, presented a paper in support of the temperance prohibitory party idea, which was much applauded and unanimously adopted.

The Grand Lodge took action in support of Juvenile Temperance organizations, and recommended them.

Hon. S. B. Chase, of Pennsylvania, recommended the commencing of Thos. Roberts, one of Pennsylvania's lecturers, as a Missionary to Scotland, Mr. Roberts being a Scotchman and an able organizer. Mr. Chase's motion was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Roberts goes to Scotland in the work at the expense of the R. W. G. L. of North America.

Hon. S. B. Chase, Hon. James Black, J. H. Jones and J. N. Pierce, Miss S. Connor and Rev. James A. Davidson were the representatives from Pennsylvania. Reports show that Pennsylvania is ahead of all in the grand work. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania meets at Scranton, June 8th. Officers of the R. W. G. L., and Dr. Jewett, will be present as visitors.

DELEGATE.

Across The Continent in Ye Olden Time.

De Vaca, in 1528 started across the continent, and spent eight years, enduring incredible hardships, in reaching the Pacific. Jonathan Carver attempted the passage farther North in 1768, but failed. Lee then went to London, and vainly endeavored to get aid for a new expedition, which was to make a route across the continent. He predicted it would be done, and said, "Whenever it is, and the execution of it is carried on with propriety, those who are so fortunate as to succeed will reap, exclusive of the national advantages, wealth that must enpass, monuments beyond their most sanguine expectations. He hoped those who did the work would before commendation and blessings on the persons who first pointed out to them the way. Ninety years passed, and one of Carver's descendants, a doctor from Western New York, well remembered by those who were familiar with Washington twenty years ago, pamphleteered and lobbied, and beat the bush vainly in hope of exacting some sort of tribute in a Pacific Railroad. But it was like one crying in the wilderness. There were none so poor as to do reverence to his plan, and none to heed or care. The wild dream of an enthusiast and "bore" of 1867 is the realization of 1869.—*

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1869.

There is a pretty active demand for discounts, which is generally promptly met on offerings from parties having claims as regular customers. The outside market is taking a good deal of paper at the customary rates. In New York the money market is without important change, the ruling rate at bank and among private lenders being seven per cent. On pledge of Government bonds exceptional loans are reported at six. The Treasury is not for some time past issued any fractional currency, as new plates are in progress of construction; there is, consequently, an unusually good inquiry for the same. Commercial paper continues dull, with sales of prime acceptances at seven to eight per cent; the extreme range of quotations for this class of names is seven to nine.

—Governments have lost to-day much of the late advance. The heavy purchases have brought out more sellers, and the foreign houses appear to have halted somewhat in their buying.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122	122	121⅞
1862, 5-20's	122¼	122¼	122¾
1864 5-20's	117½	117	117⅛
1865 5-20's old	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1865 5-20's new	119⅜	119⅝	119⅝
1867 5-20's	120	119⅞	119⅞
10-40's	100½	100	100
Gold	139⅝	138¾	138⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 1.	June 2.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	138¾	138⅝		⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881	122¼	121⅞		⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122¼	122¾	½	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117⅝	117⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	118⅝	118⅝		
U. S. 10-40s	100½	100		½
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865	119⅛	119⅛		
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867, 120	119⅞	119⅞		
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868, 120	119⅞	119⅞		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, sold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 2 1869.	10	10:30	11	11:30	12	12:30	1	1:35	4
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
N. Y. Central	191½	191½	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼
Hudson River		155				156		156	
Harlem	150	150				150		150	
Reading	100	100	99½	100	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Mich. Central		118½				118½		118½	
Mich. Southern	118½	118⅞		118⅞		118⅞		118⅞	118⅞
Illinois Central		135½	135½	135	135	134½	134½	134½	
Chicago & Rock Island		105½	105	105	104½	104½	104½	104½	
Fort Wayne		92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Ohio & Mississippi		32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Cleve. & Toledo		102½				102½		102½	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	127	127	126½	127	127	127	127	127	127
Pitt. & Fort Wayne		97¾				97¾		97¾	
Do preferred		91				91		91	
Chicago & Alton		140				140		140	
Pacific Mail		103				103		103	
Do preferred		91				91		91	
Quicksilver	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pacific Mail		103				103		103	
Western Union Tel.		63				63		63	
Adams Ex.		59¾				59¾		59¾	59¾
American Ex.		40				40		40	
Amer. U. S. Ex.		40½				40		40	
Wells, Fargo & Co.		90				90		90	
United States Ex.		38½				38½		38½	
Gold	139⅞	139⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	190¾	192¼	2	
Hudson River	157½	160	2½	
Harlem	131½	132¼	¾	
Reading	99⅞	99½		⅜
Mich. Central	118½	118⅝	⅛	
Mich. South	117⅜	118⅞	1½	
Illinois Central	143½	145	1½	
Cleve. and Pitts.	126½	127	½	
Fort Wayne	92	92¾	¾	
Chicago and Rock Island	105¾	105¾		
Do preferred	104½	104½		¼
Cleve. and Toledo	102½	102½		
Rock Island	128⅜	128⅜		
Tol. and Wabash	77¾	77¾		
Pacific Mail	103	103		
Chicago and Alton	156½	157½	1	
St. Paul	81¾	78¾		2¾
Do preferred	91	91		
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	103	103		
Adams Express	49¾	48		1¾
Western Tel.	63	63		
Merch. U. Ex.	42	42		
American M. U. Ex.	39	39		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	90½	89¾		¾
U. S. Express	86½	86½		

The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday contains the following resume of the stock market: "The stock market during the morning has been feverish, but in the main strong. The features have been Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the St. Paul shares and New York Central. Michigan Southern on extreme quotations, has fluctuated between 118⅞@119⅝. New York Central between 192½@192¾, St. Paul common between 78¾@81¾. New York Central preferred between 90½@91¾, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh between 126½@127. Late yesterday afternoon the last named stock was suddenly advanced from 126½@126¾ to 128 under the manipulation of the combination who control it. The immediate future of the market depends on the action of the Stock Gerrit Smith, the active members of which are in Cleveland to attend the election for directors of the Michigan Southern. The large holders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and of the Chicago and Northwestern are also out of the city for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the stockholders of those companies. The directors of the Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad will probably meet the latter part of this week to determine what shall be their share in capital, also the amount of the cash dividend. In the miscellaneous list Pacific Mail, Canton, Quicksilver and Western Union have been the active stocks. The annual statement of the Pacific Mail Company is not sufficiently specific to afford the desired information as to the affairs of the company. Quicksilver has been barely steady at the decline, while Canton has been strong and Commercial firm. Express stocks are dull, and lower on Wells Fargo.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1869. }

Our markets are moderately active, but without change in prices, if we except flour, grain and most articles of produce, which are gradually drooping.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull. We quote nominally common to good at $3 50@$4 50, and very choice in retail at $5 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull. The best roll selling slowly at 28@32c ₱ lb. Common is plenty and dull at prices ranging from 10 to 26c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—Scarce, and good fresh packed command readily 18½@19c ₱ doz.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand and market firm. We quote shoulders at 14c; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 18c, and canvassed 19@20c; plain hams 17½@17½c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 18½@19c. Lard in tierces 16@16½c, and in kegs 20@20½c.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 30 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLLASSES—Sales by the gallon pay at $1 50@1 75.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 16@17c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 20@21c; New York Goshen at 22@23c, and Sweitzer at 19@ 19½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull; sales of peaches at 14@ 14½c for quarters; 16@16½c for minced, and 18@ 19c for halves. Dried apples are wanted at 13½@ 13½c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10, for shipstuff, $1 20; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00; for chop feed, $1 and for sweepings, $2 40.

SEEDS—No demand for clover or timothy seed, and prices nominal. Flaxseed is in light supply and may be quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market well supplied and dull. Choice Peachblows from store are hardly quotable at over 90c ₱ bushel, and buckeyes sell as low as $1 00@1 15 ₱ barrel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@ 5 00, to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales from store 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@28 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—Supply good and prices gradually declining, and from store irregular. We quote from store nominally good, family at $7 50@7 75; choice spring in barrels at $7, and in sacks $6 75; winter wheat in barrels $7 25@8 25, and in sacks $7 50@7 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, pure as bolted, in barrels $7 00, and in green brand, in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 10; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $8 50, and in sacks $8 00, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 70, and in sacks $7 40; choice family straight flour in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $6 70. The Pittsburgh City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $7 60; choice red winter wheat flour in barrels $7 40, and in sacks $7 15; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 65 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—In bulk, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 85@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at 5 50@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market continues dull, there being but little evidence in grain of any kind, with a drooping tendency in prices. Red winter wheat of the best quality scarce and at $1 40, but is are quiet at 6@8c on the track. Ear corn sells from first hands at 75@77c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 25, and barley at $1 70 for choice.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at 93c; Common rectified at 33c, and proof rectified $1 25; half rye and half corn $1 50; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5@8 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

Business in grocery line continues good. Sugars sell more freely. Coffee is quiet and prices stationary—it is ruled by the advance and decline in gold.

We quote as follows, as the market rate for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35@ 37c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio fancy 27c; choice, 26c; prime, 25c; fair, 24c; ordinary, 23c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@ $1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@1 80; Japan, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, 80c@$1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 15; silver drips 95c; Leveling's, $1 00; fair to good 70@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, prime or choice; Porto Rico, 68@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 13¾c; choice, 15c; Porto Rico, good, 14c; prime, 14½c; Cuba, good, 13c; prime, 15c; choice, 16½c. Demerara, 18½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 17c; A, 16c; B, 15¾c; Ex C, 15½c; Yellow, 15c.

SUGAR HOUSE—10@11½c.

RICE—Carolina 9¾@10¼c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 28c; cider vinegar, 25c ₱ gal.

FISH—Bay Mackerel, No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $25 50; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $19 00; No. 3 large, $13 00; No. 3 large, half bbls, $6 50; No. 3 medium, $12 00; No. 3 small, $10 00; Codfish, large, 9 ₱ lb; White Fish, $8 75; Lake Herring, $3 75.

SODA—English Bicarb, 7c; American, 6½c; Sal, 3½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 36c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 80c; Ginger, 25c; Alspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Procter & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould candles ₱ b, 23c; Lorenzo's mould and dip, 16c ₱ lb; Crystaline, 25c ₱ lb; Star, 25c ₱ lb. Sawyer's soaps—Barrier, 13 ₱ doz; Detersive, 10c ₱ lb; Friend to Woman, 10c ₱ lb; Olive Oil, 12c ₱ lb; Castile Resin, 7c ₱ lb; common Resin, 4c ₱ lb; Variegated Family, 9c ₱ lb; Castile, 12c ₱ lb; Bathing, 12c; Crumpton's, 11c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior 9c; Wemyss's Friend, 8c; Magic Wax, 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 Family, 8c; Best Family, 10c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 00.

PEPPER—Madras 90@$1 ₱ lb; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12½c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $3 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 6½c; Silver Gloss 11½c; Corn starch 12c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5 00 ₱ bbl, and large barrels.

BROOMS—$3 75@6 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, June 3d, 1869. }

The 6th market yesterday was in rather a panic, but similar combinations are making. Some dispatches received quote Antwerp as low as 45@46 francs, whilst there was a better feeling on our own market, and some advance from the prices prevailing a day or two ago. Without commenting as to what the prospects are for the morrow, we will give sales as reported alone.

The following dispatches were received at the telegraph office on Duquesne way:

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TARR FARM, PA., June 2, 9 P. M.—Market active and excited, with an upward tendency. Large sales at $4 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 2, 2:50 P. M.—Market is firmer, with better feeling, and prices have advanced. Sales at $4 45@4 50; active.

OIL CITY, PA., June 2.—Market very quiet but somewhat firmer, at $4 40@4 50; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 2.—Market quiet at $4 40 on upper road and $4 40 on lower road.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Antwerp quoted at 47½ francs, and Liverpool unchanged. In New York—Crude 14c, and refined 30c, with an unsettled market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Market nervous, nothing doing, and quotations nominal. June 25@26c; July 26@26½c; August 25@25½c; September 24@24½c; October 23½@24c; November 23@23½c; December 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Plenty of inquiries but no oil offering; prices steady, but market closes easier. Without sales June, 30c; July, 30½c; August, 30¾@31c; August to December, 31c; 1,000 bbls last half July, 30½c; 1,000 bbls last half August, 30½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros.....969 | Eureka Oil Works.....50
D. Cook.....15 | 1,024

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

By Rail.

10 bbls Ink, to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 50 bbls ref to Wardes, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869. }

CATTLE—There was nothing done on Monday last in Cattle. On Tuesday the market was more active and some 320 head changed hands in the yard. To-day the market opened moderately active and considerable sales were made early in the day. The quality of the stock is hardly so good as last week, although there is no material change to note in prices. The best cattle ranged at $7 75@8 00; common to fair at $7 00@7 50, while steers in fair demand at $6 00@6 25, and rough steers, stags and bulls at $4 00@6 50 ₱ hundred. The run, though not so fine in quality as last week, aggregates a fair number of receipts. We note a few sales, with prices, &c., to show the market: Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 69 head to J. Martin, weighing 82,425 lbs, at $7 00; the same to J. Martin, 48 head, weighing 60,575 lbs, at $7 00; the same to Beach & Bray, 33 head, weighing 40,800 lbs, at $7 25; the same to Beach & Bray, 28 head, weighing 34,720 lbs, at $7 25, and heifers, weighing 2,220 lbs, at $6 50; J. Berry to Dean & Gast, 17 head, weighing 20,325 lbs, at $7 00 ₱ hundred. The sales for the week will be given on next Monday morning.

SHEEP—There has been a fair supply this week on sale, but more grassers, and on this quality prices are lower from ½@¾c ₱ lb from the prices ruling last week. Extra sheep still prime. The quality of the sheep on sale this week seems inferior to the early run of last week, there being very few prime or extra on sale.

HOGS—The market seems fairly active at last week's prices, although the receipts are heavy. We quote yards at $8 50@8 75 for best; more, $9 00@9 25; Philadelphia, $9 50@9 75, and fancy $10 00 ₱ hundred.

Agricultural and Garden Stuff.

All kinds of crops are promising a large and profitable yield as far as reported. We expect for a large yield of grain is very good, indeed never seeming better. Grass looks exceedingly well, whilst apples, peaches, cherries, etc., are not reported as in any way injured by frost, and promise a large yield. Strawberries never looked better. In anticipation of the large crops of grain and hay farmers are purchasing freely in the implement line. Mowers and reapers are selling rapidly. Yesterday and to-day we noticed several sales of the Excelsior and World mowers and reapers, and also several American hay tedders. Welcome horse rakes, and various other varieties of this kind of saving labor machinery. Although very early in the season, we also observe sales of five Mosherry grain drills. Farm machinery generally was never before inquired for by farmers as actively as this season.

From W. W. Knox we have quotations of the following articles of seed:

Buckwheat, ₱ bush	$2 50
Mixed Lawn Grass, ₱ bush	6 00
Kentucky Blue Grass, ex clean, ₱ bush	6 00
Orchard Grass, ₱ bush	4 00
Hungarian Grass Seed, ₱ bush	4 00
Millet Seed, ₱ bush	4 00
Potatoes are very dull of sale, with an overstocked market.	
Buckeyes, ₱ bush	50c
Peachblows, ₱ bush	90c
Cuzco	90c
Goodrich, ₱ bush	90c
Harrison, ₱ bush	90c
Neshannocks, ₱ bush	90c

All kinds of bedding plants are quoted at former prices.

Coal Report for May, 1869.

LOCK NO. 1.

Bushels in boats	977,100	
Bushels in flats	21,900	1,069,100
LOCK NO. 2.		
Bushels in boats	2,597,200	
Bushels in flats	305,500	2,870,700
LOCK NO. 3.		
Bushels in boats	647,800	
Bushels in flats	270,000	917,800
LOCK NO. 4.		
Bushels in boats	420,000	
Bushels in flats	207,600	633,600
Total		5,491,200

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Refined Axle Oil,

Which for cool heat without change remains liquid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, and Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Scale Oil, Gasoline, Lubricating Oil, Parraffine, Harness Oil, VARNISH, for Polishing Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, standing the temperature unchanged, and retain their body during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 124 WOOD STREET. Works at Shousetown, Beaver county.

Z. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KERR T. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young American;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild.

In store and arriving, for sale wholesale by H. RIDDLE, 153 Liberty street.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 138⅛@138¼.

NEW YORK, June 2—P. M.

MONEY.

Money Easier at 6 ₱ cent. on call loans. The increased activity is due to the growing distrust relative to high prices in the Stock Exchange.

STERLING.

Dull at 109@109¼.

GOLD

Heavy and lower, on rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to increase his weekly sales. The price opened at 138⅜, declined to 138⅛, and closed at 138⅛@138¾. Cash gold abundant, and carrying rates 6@8 ₱ cent, and flat to 1-32. Clearances $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and a shade easier, closing barely steady. Large blocks of bonds went out in to-day's steamer from purchases made Monday. The Government bought $5,000 registered '62s at 115 96-100; $100,000 registered '64s at 115 96-100; $100,000 registered '65s at 116 32-100; $5,000 registered '65 at 116 16-100; $75,000 registered '67s at 116 97-100; $23,000 coupons '64s at 116 48-100; $50,000 registered '65s at 116 48-100; $50,000 registered '67s at 116 49-100; $25,000 regular '68s at 116 48-100; $80,000 regular '68s at 116 96-100; $3,000 coupons '65s at 116 96-100; $5,000 coupons '67s at 116 96-100. The registered January and July bonds are sold free of July interest, closing prices: coupons, 5s, 1226@122½; do '62, 122¼@122½; do '64, 117@ 117¼; do '65, 118⅛@118⅜; do new, 119⅛@119⅜; do '67, 119¼@119⅜; do 68, 119¾@120; 10 40s, 100¼@100¾; Pacifics, 107¾@107¾.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Missouris 85½@86½; old Tennessees 68@69; new do 64½@65; old Virginias 58; new do 61½@62; old North Carolinas 60¾; new do 67@67¾; new Louisians 66¾@67.

STOCKS

during the morning were dull and barely steady, except on Vandervilt roads, Fort Wayne and Hannibal and St. Joseph, which were active and strong. The latter rose to 103¾. Central sold as high as 192¾, Hudson 161, Harlem 132½, and Fort Wayne 92¾. While Michigan Southern touched 119⅛ and 119¾. In the afternoon the market was dull, affected almost entirely by the course of Michigan Southern on telegram as to the election at Cleveland. It fell to 118¾@ 119¼, rallied to 119⅝, carrying the general list up, down and up. Some depression was occasioned by the statement that Mr. Williams was elected President. The market closed strong but dull.

2D PRICES.

Cumberland, 34@36; Wells's Express, 32@33½; American, 40@42½; Adams, 59½@59¾; United States, 65¾@67; Merchant's Union 15¾@16; Quicksilver, 39½@40; Mariposa, 6¾@7; Mariposa pref, 15@16; Western Union Telegraph, 62¾@63; Hartford and Erie, 21½@22; Marlposa, 30@32; preferred, 50@52; New York Central, 192½@192¾; Erie, 29@29¾; preferred, 50¾@51; Hudson, 160¾@161; Harlem, 131½; preferred 151; Reading, 99½@99¾; Terre Haute, 26@26½; preferred, 50@52; Wabash, 77@77¾; do preferred, 81@83; St. Paul, 77¾@78¾; do preferred, 90¾@91¾; Fort Wayne, 92¼@92¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 34¾@35; Michigan Central, 136@137; Michigan Southern, 118¾@119¾; Illinois Central, 144@145; Pittsburgh, 104½@104¾; Lake Shore, 114¾@115; Rock Island, 128¼@128½; Northwest, 82¾@82¾; do preferred, 104¾@104¾; St. Joseph 122; do preferred 134.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Gregory 62@68; Gray Eagle 80. Copper stocks at Boston—Copper Falls, 8; Franklin, 18; Hecla, 83; Hancock 4.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,823,400; payments, $1,905,000; balance $73,895,315.

Exports for the week, inclusive of specie, $5,175,437.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 2, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Unchanged at $5 00@6 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and 1¼@1½c lower; sales of No 1 at $1 17@1 18; No 2 at $1 14@1 14¼, closing quiet at $1 14 @1 14¾; this outside that was dull at $1 12½. Sales to New Orleans and will enter the Lower Canal trade at once.

CORN—Firmer and No 1 advanced ½c; sales at 69@ 69½c; No 2 advanced 1@1½c; sales at 68½@69c, closing at 68¾c; rejected quiet and ½@¾c higher; sales at 36@ 36c, unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—Dull and ½@¾c lower; sales of No 2 at 39¼@39½c, closing at 39½@39¾c.

RYE—Quiet and a shade firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 05@1 06. No 2 at $1 01, closing with buyers at $1 01 and sellers at $1 02.

BARLEY—Quiet at $1 50@1 55 for No. 2.

HIGH WINES—Dull; sales at 86c, closing with sellers at 86c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 90c@$1. Sugar 13½@14c for common and choice.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $31 50; extra prime $25; rump pork $26. Lard inactive; held at 18½c. Dry salted shoulders 14½c; sides 18½@18¾c.

HOGS—Dull and 10@15c lower, at $6 50@8 90 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Quiet and a shade easier at $5 25@8 62½ for common to choice. Sales of 75 at fair to medium, and $7@7 50 for good to choice steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton a shade firmer with a fair business; sales 1,000 bales at 28½c. Nothing doing in breadstuffs. Flour—Receipts 13,412 bbls; flour favors buyers; sales 10,000 bbls at $5 20@5 45 for superfine state and western; $5 90@6 00 for extra State; $5 70@6 00 for extra western; $6 05@7 65 for white wheat extra; $6 05 @7 00 for red wheat extra; $7 00@7 25 for extra Genesee; $5 90@6 10 for good to choice do, closing quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales 116,000 bushels at $1 26@1 28. Rye flour dull; sales 2,000 bbls at $4 70@ 4 80. Corn receipts, 46,000 bushels; sales 50,000 bushels at $1 00@1 02 for mixed western in store. Receipts of oats 15,000 bushels; sales 10,000 bushels at 75@76c for mixed western in store. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady; sales 300 bbls at $31 50@31 62½ for new mess, closing at $31 50 bid. Lard steady; sales 500 bbls at 18½@18¾c for kettle rendered. Whisky dull; sales 50 bbls at 93c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool steam 5-16d; sailing 7-16d; flour to Liverpool, 2s 6d; wheat to Liverpool, 10½d; corn to Liverpool, 6½d; pork to Liverpool, 70s; lard to Liverpool, 60s; cheese to Liverpool, 60s.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI June 2—Flour unchanged and quiet; family $5 00@5 75. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 $1 20; No 2 $1 15; sales made by wagon at $1 15@1 16; by rail at 6@6½c. Oats steady at 60@70c. Rye dull at $1 18. Corn firmer and 2@3c higher; sales of 5,000 bushels at 67½@68c. Tobacco firm; sales 116 hhds at $5 50@31 50 ₱ cwt for lugs and leaf. Cotton quiet. Louisville to be exhibited at the annual fair at that place. An sample of new wheat was exhibited on 'Change to-day; quality unusually good; it was sold at $1 60. Whisky unsettled; sales at 90@91c. Provisions quiet; not much done. Mess Pork $31 25. Bulk meats held at 14½@15c. Bacon held at moderate extent at 16c less. Bacon held at 18½, 19½ and 20½c. Lard held at 19c, but is sold to a limited extent at 18½c. Linseed oil dull at 90c. Butter in fair demand and firm. Lard oil $1 40@1 45. Petroleum dull at 28@30c for refined. Money market closed at 6@7 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Tobacco in good demand and market steady at full prices for all offered. Cotton nearly at 28c. Provisions—Pork $31 50@32 00. Bacon irregular; we quote undressed at $9 25; common to choice dressed $12@13. Flour—Demand mainly for low grades, which are a trifle easier; spring super $4 25@4 50; fall do $4 50@5 00; spring extra $5 00@ 5 25; fall $5 00@5 50; fall XX $5 50@6 00; XXX $7 00@8 00; family $8 50@9 00; early fall declined $1 00@1 25; spring $1 00; No. 1 $1 12@1 13; No. 1 and 2 mixed $1 10; strictly prime to choice red $1 20@1 22; white $1 25@ 1 30; choice to fancy red at $1 40@1 42. Corn—choice and fancy white in better demand and firmer at 68@69c; choice white in sacks 70@72c. Oats firm at 50@ 52c; choice white in sacks 56@57c. Oats firm at 40@42c for common to choice. Rye nominal at $1 50@1 65 for prime to choice northern. Barley in fair demand at $2 25@2 50 for common to choice. Hogs in fair demand at $7 50@8 00 for good to choice.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Grain quiet. Corn in car 67c; shelled 68c. Wheat $1 20@1 40. Provisions dull. Mess Pork—No 1 spring $27 25. Groceries in fair demand; sugars—New Orleans prime 13½c; fair standard 14½c. New Orleans molasses 70c for prime; Rio coffee, prime, 25½c, and sequium 33c. Provisions dull and lower; sugar cured hams 18½c; sugar cured shoulders 13½c; clear ribs sides 17c; clear sides 17½c; hams, sugar-cured fancy 19½c; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 18½c. Cement dull at $2 80. Flour—Demand steady; S. F. $4 75; fancy $5 25. Highwines dull at 85c for free. Eggs 16c on arrival. Butter—Scarce on arrival. Rosin—Strained $2 75@3 00. Bagging steady. Two-pound flax 21½c. Wool—unwashed 31c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; sales of No 1 red winter at $1 18; No 2 do at $1 16. There is little or no spring wheat offering. Corn inactive and lower; No 1 mixed 70c; No 2, 67c. Oats dull but unchanged; sales made at 46c for No 1. Rye—Receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels at $1 10@1 15 but slow of sale. Barley nothing doing. Provisions—Receipts of Provisions moderate, without any improvement; held at 25@25½c for refined in round lots for Jobbing trade. Lard—Receipts of 2,000 barrels at those figures; small lots 26½c higher.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Dry Goods—The weather is a little inclement, and trade less active. Prices, meantime, rule steady, and we have no important change to observe, except that 4-4 bleached muslins are lower. Mills brand, which had advanced from 18½ to 19½c. There has been a large movement in plain cottonades and fabrics of various classes are firm and advance, but never before have goods been so dreary enough.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Flour dull and weak. Northwestern extra family $6 00@7 25. Ohio do $6 50@ 7 25. Wheat dull and declining red $1 20@1 25; amber $1 30@1 40; new Michigan white $1 60@1 65. Rye offered at $1 25. Corn dull; yellow 92c; mixed 90c; western 85c; latter for high mixed. Oats 50@52c. Whisky firm at $1 13.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat nominal. Corn firm at 80@90c. Oats dull at 65@65c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm at previous quotations. Whisky dull at $1 02@1 02½.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 2@3c lower; amber $1 36 spot; held by buyer the month at $1 37½, with $1 37 bid; other grades dull. Corn—No 1 5c better at 69c spot, and 65½c seller the month. No 2 unchanged at 66c. Oats held at 46c; 60½c bid. Rye held at $1 10 for No 1.

SLATE.

J. S. NEWMYER,

OFFICE AND YARD,

43 SEVENTH AVENUE.

EVERY VARIETY OF

ROOFING SLATE.

Special attention given to Laying Slate. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Flour very dull at previous rates. Wheat quiet and steady; at $1 17 for No 1; $1 10@ for No 2. Oats entirely nominal. Cor

The Daily Commercial.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road at Chicago—Election of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway at Cleveland.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, held their annual election at the office of the Company in this city to-day, and elected the following persons as directors for the ensuing year: David Dows, Wilson G. Hunt, Robert Forsythe, O. De F. Grant, Milton Cartwright, John Hearn, Charles R. Marvin, Ebenezer Cook, W. L. Scott, R. Fallen, Geo. L. Davenport, Henry H. Porter and John F. Tracy. Over thirteen millions of the stock was represented, and the personal attendance of stockholders large. Full reports were made by the old Board, and by the unanimous vote of all the stock represented, the policy of Mr. Leach and his friends was approved in every particular. The sale of 49,000 shares of additional stock, made by order of the Executive Committee, about a year ago, was ratified and confirmed.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company was held in Cleveland, Ohio, and the following unanimously elected Directors: Legrand Lockwood, Horace F. Clark, James H. Banker, New York; William Williams, Buffalo; E. B. Phillips, Albert Keep, Chicago; T. H. Devereux, H. B. Payne, George Fly, J. H. Wade, Cleveland; J. W. Wetmore, William L. Scott, Milton Courtright, Erie.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—At a meeting of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway this evening, the following officers were elected: President, E. B. Phillips; First Vice President, T. H. Devereux; Second Vice President, Wm. Williams; Treasurer, Legrand Lockwood; Assistant Treasurer and Secretary, George B. Fly.

CITY MATTERS.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

Workings of the New Regulation.

Among the regulations introduced by the Central Board of Education, since Mr. Luckey assumed the City Superintendency, was one requiring each assistant teacher in the city to make out and report to the Principal a correct list of the corporal punishments in each school during the month, and requiring the Principals to send a true copy of the same to the City Superintendent at the close of each month. The regulation went into effect on the 1st of January, and it is a very significant fact that, during the past five months, the number of cases of whipping in the city schools has gradually diminished from three hundred, in January, to less than one hundred in the last month reported. The Principals have reported regularly, except one, who, acting under the instructions of the Local Board refuses to report. The Committee claim the right to enforce the rule, while the Local Board deny that right. The Principal is thus placed in an awkward position, and the point is being tested by the Central Board withholding the salary of the Principal until he complies with the rule.

What has caused the large diminution in the number of corporal punishments? Doubtless, the simple fact that teachers and principals are alike ashamed to report such whippings, and have no ambition to head the list in that line. The floggings in the public school rooms, like those in the family, are not subject for boasting, and this furnishes a fair argument against corporal punishment. People should not be ashamed of acts which they know and feel to be right. We do not say that punishment should never be inflicted by the parent and teacher, but we believe that in nine cases out of ten the whippings in the family and the school are unnecessary and useless, and frequently do more than benefit the children. With a diminution of more than two-thirds in the number of punishments, the Principals report that the discipline in the schools is better than ever before. This is certainly encouraging, and the result of new regulation may we not hope that the day is not far distant when the rod will be abolished altogether, or but rarely used.

The Cincinnati schools have adopted the rule above quoted, since its introduction here, and it works well in that city. The Cleveland school authorities are agitating a similar regulation there, growing out of recent severe flogging cases in that city—there being no less than seven prosecutions for assault and battery, brought by parents against teachers for alleged brutal punishments.

It is creditable to the enlightened spirit of our Central Board that they have set an example which is being followed by those having the supervision of schools in other cities, and the manner in which the reform is being effected is so simple that no one ought to object to it. The Local Boards are left free to pursue whatever course they deem right, and no restriction is placed upon them or the teachers in regard to the use of the rod. They are only required to report the number of punishments, which should have no hesitation in doing, provided the privilege to use the rod has not been abused.

Register's Business During the Month.

The following letters of administration were granted and wills admitted to probate in the office of Joseph B. Gray, County Register, during the month of May.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Mathias Feld.....	Henrietta Mohr.....	$ 100
Fredrick Wehr.....	Christina Wehr.....	1,000
Robert Elliott.....	Geo. B. Armstrong.....	3,500
Mary H. Summerville..	Thos. Summerville....	2,000
Daniel Scanlon.....	Thos. Scanlon.....	1,000
Cath. B. Lamb.....	August A. Lamb.....	1,000
Richard Hamilton.....	Wm. Hamilton.....	1,000
James Kerrigan.....	John Kerrigan.....	10,000
Michael Keeberer.....	Henry Langkamp.....	2,000
David Fleemmons.....	John Fleemmons.....	2,000
Jacob Jordan.....	John Jordan.....	1,000
George W. Bleinhow..	Jesse Cunningham.....	6,000
Chas. C. Coe.....	Josh. P. Coe.....	6,000
Mathias Ireland.....	Martin Lafever.....	1,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Mary J. Warren.....	Elisha D. Warner.
William Bradbury.....	Ellen Bradbury.
Linde Mather.....	Wm. Mather.
David Walker.....	Wm. Cavin.
Johnston Adams.....	John H. Reis, Esq.
	[Dr. J. B. Sulley.
Richard Gillespie.....	
Jane Kephart.....	C. W. Shaffer.
Margaret Hamley.....	Rev. Thomas Hanney.
Simpson Cessor.....	W. J. Huffman.
Mary A. Young.....	Benjamin Kelly.
J. R. Henderson.....	W. F. Headrickson.
	William Spicuner.

Coroner's Inquests During the Month.

During the month of May Coroner Clawson held fourteen inquests as follows: Mr. Dalzell, death from apoplexy at East Liberty; Willie J. Walker, a boy accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river; John Menger, found dead on Marbury street; George Grant Miller, boy, poisoned by eating belladonna in Allegheny City; John Bombasters, a Prussian emigrant who died at Union Depot of chronic diarrhœa; Adolph Hast, of Philadelphia, accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river; an unknown man found drowned in the Ohio river at Aspinew's Station; an unknown man found drowned in the Ohio near the point; an unknown Bohemian, killed on the Fort Wayne Railroad; Thomas Gladhill, a boy, accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river, opposite the Fort Pitt Works; George B. Caven, killed by the fall of Finch's bonded warehouse, South Pittsburgh; Catherine Bonsecretter, accidentally killed by Keeling's coal cars, in Birmingham; Thomas Bushe, drowned in the Monongahela river, at Six Mile Ferry, and Wilhelmina Briesel, who drowned herself in the Monongahela while laboring under a fit of insanity. Total, 14.

Suicide at the House of Refuge.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young man named Alfred Henry, aged seventeen years, an inmate of the House of Refuge, who committed suicide by hanging on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased formerly resided in Beaver county, and had only been in the Refuge about two months. He had not been well for some time past, but nothing unusual was noticed in his demeanor on Tuesday. Towards evening, however, he was missed and search being made for him he was found in his room suspended to the bed post by the sheet and dead. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

POLICE PAY ROLL.—The police pay roll for the month of May, approved by the Committee at its meeting on Tuesday evening, amounts to $7,527 60. In addition to this there are sundry bills amounting to $295 17, making the police expenses $8,092 77. Warrants have been drawn on appropriation No. 5, for the several amounts, and yesterday Clerk Patterson was engaged paying the police.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—A fine ride, a cool air in a well ventilated hall, an excellent programme ably interpreted, and an early return home; such are the advantages offered to such of our citizens as will wisely conclude to-night to go and listen to Mr. Tetedoux's concert, at Liberty Hall in East Liberty. The city and country will join hands to honor our home talent.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—The body of the young man, Caspar Richter, who was drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite Birmingham, while bathing on Monday evening, was recovered yesterday, and Coroner Clawson held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was nineteen years of age and resided on the South side.

SOCIAL PIC-NIC.—A grand social pic-nic will take place at Linden Grove to-morrow, under the auspices of several members of the police force. Among the managers we observe the names of John Moore, Lieut. David Campbell, George W. Garrison, Robert N. Craig and others. Christy's Mozart band will furnish the music. The grove can be reached by the Oakland Passenger Railway.

CORRECTION.—R. H. Davis, who was a member of the Judicial Convention, is represented in one of the city papers as having opposed the resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention to support Gen. Geary for Governor. Mr. Davis was in favor of the resolution, and voted for it.

LOST.—Officer John Moore, of the Mayor's police, on Monday last lost a gold toothpick at the corner of Fifth avenue. The officer's name is engraved on it. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Richardson's jewelry store, corner Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The Allegheny Park Commissioners propose to furnish a site and build a suitable foundation for the Soldiers' Monument, provided it is located on the Allegheny park grounds. The matter will be brought before the Monumental Association at its next meeting.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A very pleasant evening may be spent at Rev. Andrews' church, Lawrenceville, where a Fair and Festival is being carried on by the ladies. All the delicacies of the season are to be had, and the Fair should be largely attended.

MAIL AGENT.—J. Werich has been appointed mail agent on the Valley Railroad, vice D. E. Powell. Mr. Wirich was strongly recommended for the position, and will doubtless make a careful and attentive officer.

POCKET PICKED.—A lady, while making some purchases in the Diamond market, had her pocket-book, containing about ten dollars, stolen from her pocket by some of the light-fingered fraternity.

COMMON CASES.—Twenty-four common cases were disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

SCHOOL VACATION.—The Allegheny schools will close on Wednesday, June 30th, for the summer vacation.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The June term of the Criminal Court commences on Monday next.

PITTSBURGH MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Business Transacted During the Month of May—Receipts from Fines $1,876 65.

The following report of business transacted and fines, etc., collected and paid into the City Treasury by his Honor Mayor Brush during the month of May, was presented to the Police Committee at its meeting on Tuesday evening, and unanimously approved:

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The total number of cases disposed of was 882, classified as follows:

Drunkenness.....	312
Disorderly conduct.....	262
Vagrancy.....	37
Informations.....	73
Ordinances.....	19
Disorderly conduct informations.....	79

Of which 92 were discharged. The balance were disposed of according to law.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts during the month from all sources were as follows:

From fines.....	$1,407 75
From Jail receipts.....	167 00
From Night Police.....	211 00
From Constables' licenses.....	60 00
From rent of Wilkin's Hall.....	25 00
Total.....	$1,876 65

LIQUOR CASES.

In addition to the above, twenty-four saloon keepers were fined $50 and costs each for selling liquor on Sunday. The fines—$1,200—were disbursed as follows:

Paid to Guardians of the Poor.....	$ 600 00
Paid to Informers.....	600 00
Total.....	$1,200 00

Compared with the report of May, 1868, this year's report shows the following increase: May, 1868, $652 50; May, 1869, $1,876 65; increase, $1,224 15.

FOUR MONTHS' RECEIPTS.

The returns for the four months of the present fiscal year are as follows:

February.....	$1,483 95
March.....	2,074 20
April.....	2,217 70
May.....	1,876 65
Total.....	$7,652 50

Being but a little over two thousand dollars less than the amount fixed in the appropriation bill by the Finance Committee for the entire year.

Interesting Wedding at the Synagogue.

A large concourse of the Hebrew element of this city assembled in the Synagogue, on Eighth street, yesterday afternoon to witness the performance of the nuptial ceremony between Mr. Moses Oppenheimer, of the firm of Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., clothiers, Wood street, and Miss Julia Frank, daughter of the well known glass manufacturer. The Synagogue was crowded to its utmost capacity, none being present save those who had received invitations.

The interesting ceremonies commenced precisely at half-past four o'clock, and lasted for nearly an hour. The high contracting parties stood before the altar, where the Rabbi, Mr. L. Naumberg, received them, throwing a white satin scarf, with black ends, over their heads. A chant by the Rabbi in Hebrew followed, after which wine was passed around, the bridegroom's father pouring out a glass of wine and handed it to the groom, and the mother of the bride handed her a glass, another chant followed, the wine was drank a second time, this time according to the according to custom, one of the glasses was let fall and broken.

The ring was then placed on the index finger of the right hand of the bride. A short address was made in German by the Rabbi, and the ceremony was then terminated by a prayer, propounded and answered in Hebrew. At the conclusion of the ceremonies congratulations were extended, after which the bridal carriages and were conveyed to Turner's Hall, on Sixth street, where, at about 6 o'clock, when they arrived there, and Mr. Sloss having prepared a most sumptuous supper, they sat down and partook of the same. The bride were a white satin dress, and an elegant bridal wreath of flowers adorned her head. The groom was clad in black broadcloth pantaloons and coat, and white satin vest. A large number of the friends of the parties from both eastern and western towns were present.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a grand reception took place at Turner Hall, some four hundred guests being present. Music and dancing once began, and was kept up until 12 o'clock when supper was again served. After the tables had been cleared away, the dancing was resumed and kept up until the departure of the happy couple for the East to spend the honeymoon which occurred at 2 A. M. Theatres were ended and the crowd dispersed to their respective homes. Both parties are widely known among the Hebrews, all of whom wish them all the happiness possible.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Full Bench..

The argument list of this court was taken up on Monday last, and will be continued through the week. No business of public importance is being transacted.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick

In the case of Ewing vs. Thompson, administrator of Morgan, action of trespass of the case, judgment of non-suit was entered, with leave to plaintiff to move court in favor of taking off the suit.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 6, Townsend et ux vs. Carr.
No. 62, McElroy, Dickson & Co. vs. Knap.
No. 47, Schmidt & Co. vs. Boelum.
No. 102, C. C. Taylor vs. Patterson & White.
No. 117, McClellan & Co. vs. Bowers et al.
No. 56, Conner vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
No. 118, Smith & Co. vs. Barton, garnishee.
No. 120, Rabenstein vs. Pittsburgh Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company.

The Water Extension Fund.

The Water Extension Fund has been exhausted two months ago, and there is now due per pay roll for the month of April bills to the amount of $15,693. The Water Committee of Councils meet on Friday evening next, when the bills for the present month and chargeable to the same fund will be handed to the City Controller. The attention of Councils was called to the matter two or three meetings ago, but no notice was taken of it until the last meeting, when an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000 to pay the city indebtedness was introduced in Select Council and passed. The ordinance for some reason was laid over in Common Council, and the matter is now in the same position as it was before the ordinance was presented. We understand that parties having claims against the city for work and material on the water extension, intend bringing suit to recover their respective claims. The ordinance should have been adopted.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Letter Carriers' Report.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny letter carriers make the following report for May:

PITTSBURGH.	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters.....	111,316	83,237
Drop Letters.....	12,208	21,089
Newspapers.....	36,569	2,891
Total.....	160,283	107,519
ALLEGHENY.	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters.....	38,388	13,874
Drop Letters.....	4,488	1,626
Newspapers.....	25,076	739
Total.....	67,952	15,239

Street Expenditures During May.

The pay rolls of the Street Commissioners for the month of May have been handed to Controller McGowan. They are as follows:

First District (Mr. Hunter).....	$2,100 29
Second District (Mr. McFaden).....	2,329 46
Third District (Mr. Hosack).....	1,981 61
Total.....	$6,021 59

Add to this the expenses of the Engineers' Department, $1,086 76, which is chargeable to the same appropriation—No. 7—and we have a grand total of $7,108 35 expended on streets during May. It is but proper to state that over $1,000 was expended for materials, the balance for work and labor done. The expenses for April were $6,788 29.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Our readers will bear in mind that the grand vocal and instrumental concert, under the direction of Messrs. Alexander and Giles, will be given this evening in the Smithfield M. E. Church, corner of Seventh avenue and Grant, and the programme embraces many choice selections. The really excellent choir of the church will be assisted by Miss Sue Beck, Prof. Manning, Dr. McCandless, H. Horner and others. As the object for which the concert is given is a very praiseworthy one, we expect to see the church crowded this evening. Tickets may be had at the principal music book stores.

FIRE AT HULTON'S STATION.—At one o'clock Wednesday morning the one-story frame building occupied by John S. Cupp as a grocery store, situated at Hulton Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire caused, by a spark from a locomotive. The building was owned by Abram Greenwood, of Pittsburgh, and was valued at $800; no insurance. Mr. Cupp's loss will be about $500; insured for $2,000 in the North America, of Philadelphia. Only about $100 worth of goods weresaved.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—The grand concert by amateurs of Pittsburgh, under the direction of Clement Tetedoux, will take place this evening at Liberty Hall, and will doubtless be one of the most attractive and pleasing of the season. Mr. C. C. Meiior presides at the piano, while Mrs. Mellor, Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Miss McCandless, Miss Northam, Miss Rinehart, Miss Porter, and Messrs. Zimmerman, Rinehart, Breed and Edwards will sustain the vocal parts. With such talented performers, the concert cannot be other than a success.

CITY EXPENSES.—The amount drawn from appropriation No. 1—interest—during May was $139; from No. 2—salaries—$483 32; from No. 3—Diamond Market—$2,016; from No. 10—Fifth ward Market—$104 59; from No. 10—Monongahela wharf—$147 32; from No. 11—Allegheny wharf—$165 32; from No. 18—Finance—$25; from No. 21—Fire Alarm Telegraph—$1,134 73. The amounts are taken from the pay rolls at the City Controller's office.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The Eighth Anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Union Baptist Church, on Grant street, near Ninth avenue, Pittsburgh. Interesting exercises may be expected. The public are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Board,

MRS. M. R. TREVOR, Secretary.

LAY DELEGATION.—The voting on the question of lay delegation will take place in Christ's M. E. Church, this morning, at nine o'clock, continuing during the day and closing in the evening. During the evening there will be a sociable, to which the members of the congregation are invited. The polls will close on the termination of the sociable.

LEG BROKEN.—Robert Easton, residing on River avenue, Allegheny, while walking through the new Liberty Hall building, on Liberty street, Tuesday afternoon, inspecting the work, fell between the joist into the cellar and had one of his legs broken. Mr. Easton is a machinist, and a man of family.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Maffit and Bartholomew Troupe of Pantomimists are delighting large and fashionable audiences by their inimitable performances. The gymnastic features of the entertainment in the hands of the Levante brothers, Mons. Coutellier and Miss Rosetta and the terpsichorean attractions are first-class. Maffit is as lithe and active as the versatile Gabrielle Ravel once was, and the whole performance is one to be admired.

THEATER.—There is a very strong company at this house just now, and the performances cannot fail to please. The entertainment last evening was of a varied and pleasing character, and was roundly applauded during the evening.

THE MUSEUM.—This is the last week of the Museum season, and those who wish to see the curiosities prior to their removal should improve the opportunity.

REMOVAL.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE FROM

296 PENN STREET,

TO

No. 197 THIRD AVENUE

ABOVE GRANT STREET.

LEWIS H. ROSENBACH, Esq.,

Druggist, 140 Smithfield street, who has been cured of Deafness by Drs. Lighthill & Reid, gives the following statement:

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1869.

In gratitude for invaluable services received at the hands of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, and with a sincere desire to benefit others "similarly afflicted," I make the following statement: For years I have had a very deaf ear—not only embarrassing me very much, but at times rendering me very awkward in the sight of many not aware of my defect of hearing. The sounds in my head were very cumbering, and I had serious apprehensions as to the loss of hearing of both ears. I had consulted many physicians, but with no benefit whatever, until I placed myself under the care of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, who restored me to complete hearing. When formerly I could not hear the human voice, now I can hear even a whisper. Physicians as skilful as Drs. L. and R. ought to be known to every one suffering as I had done.

LEWIS H. ROSENBACH.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID,

CAN CURE CATARRH.

Under their painless treatment the breath, no matter how offensive, becomes pure and sweet, and all the disagreeable symptoms fade away as does the snow under an April's sun.

Certificate of Rev. Mr. A. H. Waters—Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last ten years, and have variously applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to two or three *painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years. Most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly afflicted. Very truly, &c.,

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 197 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Can Daily be Consulted on

Deafness,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,

Bronchitis, Offensive Breath, Asthma, Throat Diseases and all Affections leading to Consumption,

IMPAIRED SIGHT

AND ALL OTHER

CHRONIC COMPLAINTS,

Consultation Free!

SPECIAL NOTICE

The treatment employed by Drs. L. & R. is entirely original with themselves, perfectly painless and can be applied at home without interruption to the usual occupation of the patient. Owing to their extensive experience, they are enabled to determine by the first examination whether or not a case can be cured or benefited, and will in no case accept for treatment a case when there exists any doubt of ultimate success. Charges made to conform to the exigencies of the times.

REMEMBER THEIR OFFICE.

197 Third Avenue.

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206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

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Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES. 60d

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BANKERS,

No. 35 S. Third Street, Philadelphia,

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FOR THE STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE

National Life Insurance Co.,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

Cash Capital of One Million Dollars,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

Applications for Insurance in the above Company for Pittsburgh and Vicinity to be made to

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Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

the

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States on most favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

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DIRECTORS.

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D. S. Shea,	Wm. Vankirk,
S. E. McElroy,	Wm. P. Brown,
Samuel M. Kier,	Cyrus Clarke,
John C. Risher,	J. V. McDonald,
do	John F. Dravo.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, at E. RIDLEY'S, in the Jobbing Rooms, up stairs, you will find the Largest Stock of Millinery and Straw Goods in this city, and a collection of bargains not to be found elsewhere. We cut lengths at Piece Prices. Buy and sell for cash. EDWARD RIDLEY, 309, 311, 313, Grand, and 66, 68, 70 Allen street, corner store, Fifth Block East from the Bowery, New York City. First and Second Floors—Retail. Third Floor—Wholesale exclusively.

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ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN M. COOPER.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

Brass Castings

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,

Gas Pipe and Tubing,

THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK

VALVES, ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

Brass Work of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

MANUFACTURERS OF JOHN M. COOPER'S

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

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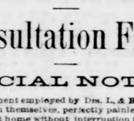

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